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THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XIII., No. 51 | DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1931 | $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Farmers' Store News

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

SPACE DOES NOT ALLOW A DETAILED LIST WITH PRICES.
COME IN AND SEE DISPLAYS.

Ladies' Silk Hose, Underwear, Pyjamas, Nightgowns, Towel Sets, Slippers, Gloves, Boxed and Single Handkerchiefs. Never have we had such a display at such reasonable prices.

Men's Ties, Silk or Wool Scarfs, Gloves, Garters, Belts, Slippers, Sweaters, Sox, Pyjamas, Shirts, Cigars, Pipes, Cigarettes.

Candies in fancy boxes, and by the pound. Nuts, Jap Oranges, Apples, and all the other good things that go to make Xmas cheer.

Do not miss seeing the display of Silver Fox Furs, by A. Dunbar, on Sat. 12th

Congoleum Rugs, or a new Linoleum Square. Lasting wear, in a variety of patterns.

Findlay Ranges and Circulating Heaters are built for many years of hard service.

Fancy Dishes, in large variety. Eveready Flashlights, Pocket Knives, from the fancy handled kind at 25c for the little fellows, up to the regular man sizes.

Westclox Alarm Clocks, in every style, including the new chime Big Ben.

Cutlery, including Carving Sets, and Knives and Forks—stainless, of course.

An assortment of heavy cast Toys, including Cars, Aeroplanes, Trucks, etc.—the kind that aren't destroyed in a hurry. For those with power, we have a nice line of decorative lights, in strings of eight lamps. Also extra bulbs for same.

There is still time to order Silverware, and other lines that we do not carry in our regular stocks.

Specials--Friday, Saturday, and Monday:

R. C. Corn on Cob (2½'s) 25c	Home Floor Wax, 1-lb. tins 33c
Squirrel Peanut Butter, in glass (1's) 18c	Pres. China Ginger, 7-oz. pkt., 2 for..25c
Del Monte Fruit Salad (1's)............27c	Stuffed Olives, 11-oz. bottle............32c

Delia Farmers' Co-operative Association, Ltd.

Phone your Order to 39

Delia Curling Club

The two local rinks that went to Hanna failed to bring back the MacPherson cup when they lost out to two Hanna rinks in an inter-club match at Hanna last Thursday. McCoy beat J. Sinclair, and Cross won over Campbell.

The Delia rinks were: D. Campbell (skip), McLean, Selkirk, Mason, J. Sinclair (skip), Brocklebank, W. Sinclair, Jackson.

Hanna rinks: Dr. W. W. Cross (skip) S. B. Robinson, C. Robinson, L. Derby. McCoy (skip), Johnston, R. Kennedy, Warwick.

On Friday Youngstown visited Hanna to play in the above competition, and won out by two points. Therefore, if our local curlers wish to bring back the MacPherson cup to Delia, they necessarily will have to visit Youngstown.

Obituary

JOHN REES

"Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day," sang John Rees at the funeral of his friend, Dr. D. T. Crawford, on Wednesday, Dec. 9th. Within three hours, he himself was a corpse, having collapsed from heart failure at his home, one mile south of Craigmyle.

John Rees was born in South Wales on Nov. 13th, 1862. He married Miss Margarette Morgan at Llanelly, South Wales, in June, the year 1888. Their children, John Gwinvor, David Arthur (deceased), Mansel (deceased), Sidney, Mary Ann Winnifred (Mrs. Thomas Peterson), and Thomas Frederick, were all born in the Old Country. Coming to Canada, the family settled in Calgary in June, 1906, where John Rees carpentered for three years. In 1909 he homesteaded the farm on which he died. He retained his membership in the Calgary Pentacostal Church. A comforting circumstance was that all the children and grandchildren (12 of them) resided within one mile of the old home. John Rees was the first of four brothers and three sisters to be called by death; he being the oldest, 69 last month. Evan, a brother, lives near Lougheed, Alta., and represented the absent brothers and sisters, who reside in South Wales, at both the funeral services.

Interment was in the Calgary Union Cemetery in the family plot, where two sons lie buried. Rev. H. Spencer conducted the funeral services in the Armstrong Funeral Chapel, Calgary, on Monday, Dec. 14th. Before transference to Calgary, a service was held in the Craigmyle United Church on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13th, the pastor, Rev. R. W. Griffith, officiating. Many were the floral tributes.

The sympathy of the community is extended to the widow, daughter, sons, brothers, sisters, and grandchildren of our loved friend, John Rees. These grief-stricken relatives have requested that their thanks be appended to this obituary for the kindness and sympathy received from friends and neighbours during this time of severe trial.

Vets Settlement Scheme Unlikely, Says Hoadley

EDMONTON, Dec. 12.—No prospect of a land settlement scheme for ex service unemployed married men seems to be the present situation. Hon. George Hoadley, who has returned from a trip to Ottawa, says that the plan suggested by the soldiers' organizations in Alberta has been considered by the Dominion government, whose answer is that it does not feel justified in entering into any plan of further land settlement involving government aid.

Burdens created by the land settlement scheme undertaken a few years ago through the soldiers' civil re-establishment board, which ran into large proportions, and some of which have still to be dealt with, are understood to be largely responsible for this decision. Substantially the same answer has been given in the case of other provinces, a similar proposal from Manitoba having recently been rejected.

So far as Alberta is concerned, says Mr. Hoadley, it has been a foregone conclusion that federal participation would be essential in any scheme that might be inaugurated here.

WORLD'S GRAIN EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference will take place at Regina, Canada, July 24th to August 5th, 1933.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the National Committee of the organization held a few days ago at Toronto.

It will be recalled that some time ago, in view of existing world-wide conditions, the Executive Committee agreed to postpone the Exhibition and Conference for one year.

At the request of the committee Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture for Canada and chairman of the National Committee, took the question under advisement, and later, informed the Executive Committee that he was agreeable to the undertaking being postponed until 1933.

The decision has now been concurred in by the National Committee and the undertaking will be carried out as originally planned in 1933 instead of 1932.

The managing Director of the Exhibition and Conference, in addressing the National Committee pointed out that the producers of Canada and other grain growing countries, as a result of postponement, have an additional year in which to prepare exhibits for the competitive grain classes. He maintained also that the organization had played an important part in the past two years in giving assistance to the agricultural industry of the Dominion. These educational activities will be continued.

The countries, states and provinces which had arranged to take part in the Exhibition, when the date was originally set for 1932, will, in all probability, continue their plans for 1933.

Rice from the Philippines is already stored in Regina awaiting the Exhibition, and an exhibit of wheat from Indore, Central India, is on its way.

Fifty of the world's greatest agricultural experts have agreed to give addresses at the Conference.

ONE GOOD RECEIPE MAKES A COOK FAMOUS

Christmas cooking brings to mind visions of turkey, mince pie, fruit cake and plum pudding, and a table groaning with delicacies for the Christmas dinner. But that is only one meal of the Christmas week, and in most homes preparations are made ahead of time of cooking for Christmas week. If the hostess wishes to be free to enjoy herself with her guests, this must be done and plans should be made to have bins of cookies made the week before for all emergencies. The following recipe for LEMON WAFERS is attractive:—

1 cupful of shortening; 1⅙ cupfuls of sugar, 2 eggs, 1 teaspooful soda, ⅙ teaspoonful of salt, 3 cupfuls of flour, or more; grated rind of two lemons; 1 tablespoonful of molasses.

Cream the shortening and add the sugar gradually, blending well. Add the beaten eggs; then the flour sifed with the salt and soda, and the molasses and lemon rind. Chill the dough well, roll a little at a time on a lightly floured board, keeping the remainder well chilled, and out in desired shapes. Use as little flour as possible in rolling out to have a tender cookie, and roll very thin. Bake ten to twelve minutes in a moderate oven (350 deg.). Because of the molasses, these will burn easily and must be carefully watched.

25 Pound Lobster

Canada's lobster fishery is the biggest in the world but, even at that, it doesn't often yield giants like the 25-pounder which was caught off Digby county, N. S., a week or two ago. This big fellow—its actual weight was 25 pounds 6 ounces—was three feet long with huge claws. Lobsters of unusual size however, are not great prizes for their meat is coarse and tough and not nearly as tasty as that which is found in the smaller chaps of a couple of pounds or less. It is the lobsters of normal size which are used in producing the Dominion's pack of canned lobsters—as excellent a sea food as a man could wish.

HOME

The beauty of the house is order,
The blessing of the house is contentment.
The glory of the house is hospitality.
The crown of the house is godliness.
—Anon.

Stores Closed Dec. 26th

The public are requested to take Notice that all stores in Delia will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, December 26th, the day following Christmas.

Do your Shopping Early Xmas Week

A DOLLAR'S WORTH

Clip this coupon and mail it with $1 for a six weeks' *trial subscription* to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In it you will find the daily good news of the world from its 800 special writers, as well as departments devoted to women's and children's interests, sports, music, finance, education, radio, etc. You will be glad to welcome into your home so fearless an advocate of peace and prohibition. And don't miss Snubs, Our Dog, and the Sundial and the other features.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.
Please send me a six weeks' trial subscription. I enclose one dollar ($1).

(Name, please print)

(Address)

(Town) (State)

Sample Copy on Request



Isn't it a Fact?

That the greatest force for the good of the public is the newspapers.

They are the leaders in making better business for the home town.

If some merchants would take the trouble to find out the amount of money sent to mail-order houses from the home town, it would give them an awful jolt.

It would wake them up to the fact that in order to compete with the mail-order houses they should use the same methods as used by the mail-order houses—

ADVERTISING!--The Magnet that Attracts

Mail-order houses appreciate the importance of advertising. That is why they get so much business.

Heavy appropriations for advertising are necessary in their business. They make these appropriations and that is why they get rich at the expense of the local merchants.

If local merchants paid as much attention to local advertising as they should, the mail-order houses wouldn't do much business.

Cost of Canadian Youth

The schools and colleges of Canada reach approximately one-quarter of the country's population, and are attended by 2,490,623 pupils, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Each pupil involves an expenditure of $66, the total cost being $165,000,000. An instructional staff of 83,144 teachers supervises the educational requirements of Canada.

Advertise in 'The Times' for results

Dolls and Toys

These are all reduced, and are being sold at a big sacrifice. Give the kiddies a toy at Christmas, and get them at KENNEDY'S.

Necklaces

Some of the prettiest things in Necklaces have just arrived. Look them over at KENNEDY'S.

Chocolates

We have just received a shipment of fresh Chocolates. They are delicious; they make a wonderful Xmas gift. Get them at KENNEDY'S.

Flowers

We are receiving many orders for flowers. They are wonderful this year.

Get them at KENNEDY'S

The Kennedy Drug Co.

Delia, - Alberta.

STARLAND

We are enabled to get the weather report, thro' the courtesy of Mrs. W. Adams, from Dec. 1st to Dec. 15th;

Max.......44 Min ......9 below
Moisture......................... .35

The Xmas concert will be held on Monday, December 21st.

A dance was held at the school on Friday, Nov. 11th, under the auspices of a few of our young people. It was very successful, and it was decided to have another in the near future. The proceeds were donated to the Junior U.F.A. local. The Messrs. Battle provided the music. At an early (?) hour the merrymakers danced the "Home Sweet Home" waltz.

On Saturday afternoon the Junior U.F.A. local held their annual meeting. The President, Miss K. Rogers, being absent the Vice President, Miss K. McCullough, took charge of the beginning of the meeting, which was opened by singing "O, Canada!" then the creed was repeated. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and the business attended to. Mrs. E. Hewson then took the chair, and ably conducted the election of officers. Allan Simpson was elected the new President, and Don MacPherson the Vice President. The treasurer, Miss Reta MacLeod, and the secretary, Miss Eileen Hudgeon, retained their offices for another year. Mrs. Robt. Sargent, Mrs. Robt. Hudgeon, Mr. E. Long and Mr. R. A. McCullough were elected supervisors. Mr. F. Morrison was the returning supervisor. Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. R. Allen were the hostesses, and the president having taken the chair, passed a vote of thanks to the hostesses; to Mrs. Hewson for her services, and also to those who were in office the past year. The next meeting will be held on Jan. 2nd, 1932. We expect the coming year to be as enjoyable as our last one.

Mrs. C. Edwards is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Best.

We are sorry to learn that Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Lawrence, was taken suddenly ill and brought to the Drumheller hospital in the early morning of Dec. 12th. Mrs. Bert Hoy conveyed Mrs. Lawrence and the little girl to the Doctor. The last report is that she is feeling better, but the doctor is keeping her in the hospital for a few days for observation.

Buffalo, N. Y., has seven flour mills with a capacity of 50,000 barrels a day, with an employment of 2000 people, and an annual payroll of $3,000,000. Buffalo has elevator storage capacity for 45,000,000 bushels of grain.

Former Craigmyle Doctor Found Dead in Local Hotel

Dr. D. T. Crawford, Pioneer Physician of Craigmyle District, Passes Away Suddenly

Dr. D. T. Crawford, for many years a resident of Craigmyle, was found dead in his room in the National Hotel here on Monday morning. Deceased had apparently succumbed to a heart attack.

The late Dr. Crawford had registered at the hotel late last week and had been seen but seldom during his short stay in Hanna. On Monday morning the room clerk went to Dr. Crawford's room to give him a call, when it was discovered that death had intervened.

The funeral of the late Dr. Crawford was held on Wednesday afternoon at Craigmyle, interment being made in the cemetery at that place. The service, held in the United Church, was attended by scores of friends and acquaintances who had known deceased for many years. Deceased had taken up residence in Craigmyle in 1914 and had practiced in the district up until a year or so ago.

Of the family, Mrs. Crawford, now residing in Vancouver, and two sons, Cecil and Gordon, were in attendance at the funeral.

—Hanna Herald.

Sentinel Hill Items

The school concert and Christmas tree is announced for Tuesday night, Dec. 22nd. Mrs. Craig and her pupils are busy preparing for this annual event.

Mrs. S. S. McMott, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, is now convalescing.

Walter Dodds, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Dodds, is on the sick list, and under the care of Dr. Hicks.

Mrs. Jno. Blair and her daughter Joan, are accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Adams on a motor trip to Calgary this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. MacPherson and family motored to Trochu for the week end of the 5th and 6th of Dec., where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson.

Mrs. Jack Aitken and her infant son returned from Drumheller municipal hospital on Saturday.

Messrs. H. Hoy, L. Hoy, and W. Miller returned from a motor trip to Athabasca town.

Ant hills in West Africa sometimes reach the height of fifteen feet.

France has passed an edict requiring 97 per cent of domestic wheat to be used in bread flour. Previously 90 per cent was required.

Here and There

Canada has a bumper crop of potatoes this year with an official preliminary estimate putting the total 1931 yield at 92,558,330 bushels from 576,200 acres as compared with 80,401,660 bushels from 571,300 acres in 1930.

Canada is the pioneer in fish culture on this continent. The first fry hatched from artificially fertilized eggs in Canada were produced in 1858 and fish culture was established as a Dominion Government service in 1867.

Britishers are eating Canadian eggs this year with their breakfast bacon. Estimates for 1931 place a figure of 20,000 cases, each of 30 dozen eggs, for export to Great Britain. Last year it was only 6,500 cases.

The fur trade is still one of Canada's big assets. In 1667 furs to the value of 550,000 francs were exported to France. Last year their value was placed at $17,187,399, mostly to Great Britain and the United States.

Grain traffic handled by the Canadian Pacific for October last shows a considerable increase over that carried for October, 1930. A total of 17,921 cars was loaded last month from the Prairie Provinces as compared with a total of 13,573 cars in October, 1930.

Idle since the first week of October, the mill of the British Empire Steel plant at Sydney, N.S., is again in operation, giving full time employment of six days a week to upwards of 200 men. They are rolling soft steel for a number of orders recently placed with the company.

With a trail mileage of 7,162 miles to his credit and having to date seen 424 moose, 69 cariboo and 494 deer in New Brunswick, E. L. Pope, of Boston, Mass., is back in the New Brunswick forests on his 27th hunting trip in 29 seasons. He will spend several weeks on this trip.

Nat. Cornfoot, colorful golf pro at the Canadian Pacific Langara course, Vancouver, for the past five and a half years, sailed by the Empress of Russia recently for Tokio where he will act as golf instructor at the Fuji Shokai Club course. This organization operates a huge indoor layout in addition to its outdoors links.

Major John W. Sifton, one of the proprietors of the Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, seated at his writing desk in his private residence at Toronto recently, pulled a lever which, through the medium of Canadian Pacific Telegraphs transmission wires, set in motion the new ten unit speed press just erected in the Free Press offices at a cost of $300,000. The new press has a rated maximum capacity of more than 100,000 forty-page papers per hour.

Twelve hundred colonies of screened bees and their accompanying queens from the Province of Alberta to China was the unique feature of the Canadian export trade to the Orient and of the shipments aboard the Empress of Russia recently. The European and American bee produces nearly twice as much honey as its Asiatic brother that has been exploited by the Chinese since the time of Confucius. (799)

Canada won 68 out of 75 prizes offered for hard, red spring wheat at the Chicago International exhibition.

Don't Let Constipation Lead You Into Serious Illness



Serious rectal troubles, piles, paralysis, hemorrhoids, are frequently the result of using cheap cathartics.

ENO is pleasant, gentle, safe and sure.

A daily dash of ENO in a glass of water every morning, tones up and sweetens the entire system.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" TRADE MARK

5

One For All; All For One

Speaking to the brilliant gathering of celebrities assembled at the recent Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, Premier Ramsay MacDonald declared: "We have been witnessing the complete breakdown of the doctrine of national economic self-sufficiency."

Truer, more significant words have seldom been uttered, but it is doubtful if people generally have yet come to a full realization of how futile the doctrine of self-sufficiency is, regardless of the fact whether it is applied in the realm of national economics or in the narrower sphere of an individual's life.

Belief that one is sufficient unto oneself is an outgrowth of egotism which in itself is a sign of weakness and a fatal defect in character. Belief in oneself is essential to success, but to take the position that incorporated within ourselves are all the elements essential to succss, that nothing more is needed, that we, and we alone apart from everybody and everything, can achieve, is a mistaken, a fatal attitude.

And what is true of the individual is equally true of nations and peoples. During the progress of the Great War the nations of the world learned that not one of them, no matter how obscure or isolated it might be, nor how great and powerful it might be, could live unto and within itself alone. Not one proved self-sufficient. Rather, the Great War revealed the dependnce of one on another, and the interdependence of all.

The Great War was a struggle for the supremacy of one of two conflicting ideas or principles in government,—democracy versus autocracy. Either autocracy as represented by the German Kaiser and based on militarism, or democracy as represented by those countries having constitutional governments based on the will of the people governed, had to prevail. Autocracy was defeated and democracy triumphed.

Out of that triumph arose the demand for the "self determination of peoples," and several new nations came into being. Unfortunately, these little nations felt impelled first of all to develop a so-called national spirit, and to attempt to make their new found independence as nations secure, by making themselves supposedly self-contained, self-sufficient. To that end they strove to shut other nations, and the peoples and products of other nations, out. In doing so, they actually shut themselves in. The interdependence taught by the Great War was lost in the nationalistic, economic struggle which succeeded the war.

But, as Ramsay MacDonald points out, this doctrine of national and economic self-sufficiency has completely broken down. One nation suffers loss of trade, and all nations find they, too, are suffering as a result. Unemployment develops in one country and automatically the resultant loss of purchasing power by the citizens of that country brings about unemployment in other countries which formerly did business with it.

The United States is, perhaps, the most compact, self-contained nation in the world today. Its national policies for many decades have been developed in that belief. Yet today the United States is suffering enormous declines in trade, with millions of its people unemployed, with its government facing a deficit this year of the stupendous sum of two billions of dollars. Why? Because the prosperity of the United States is dependent upon the prosperity of other nations; because, despite all its proud boastings in the past, it is not a self-contained country, its self-sufficiency is not sufficient; because world depression prevails and the United States cannot escape its calamitous results.

The cities and towns of Western Canada, as well, and the doctors, lawyers, bankers, merchants, insurance and financial men, artizans and laborers who make up these urban communities are suffering today because, first of all, the farmers are suffering through loss of crops, low prices for what they have succeeded in producing, inability to market their produce at a profit. Nothing else is wrong with the cities and towns, but the fact that the great primary industry of this country, agriculture, upon which they depend just as truly as do the farmers themselves, has been stricken. The cities and towns are not sufficient unto themselves; they are dependent on the farms. And the farmers, in turn, are dependent upon the great consuming masses in the cities of the world to purchase their produce. Each class is dependent on the other; all are interdependent.

May this great lesson of the war and of these difficult post-war years sink in the consciousness of all people, may it become indelibly engraved in the memories of all, never to be forgotten, may it convince the statesmen of the world that their policies must in future be based in interdependence rather than in self-sufficiency, and founded on a large and broad internationalism rather than in a selfish, narrow nationalism.

Colonization Progrees

Many People Settled On Land Under Government Policy

The policy of encouraging colonization within Canada, instituted in September last year by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration, and conducted in the form of a co-ordinate effort by the department and railway companies, has resulted in return to the land of approximately 42,882 people, according to a statement made public at Ottawa.

Detailed returns to November 30, 1931, show a total of 6,040 families and 12,682 single men have been placed on farms since October 1, 1930, the former as settlers and the single men as farm laborers.

No More Examinations

Entrance examinations in Manitoba schools will be abolished in favour of recommendations by teachers on pupil's work throughout the term. Examinations which in former years have been the test for graduating from public to high schools, have been discontinued. In future graduation from public schools will be made on recommendation of the teacher.

The first factory in the United Kingdom for the production of glass wool, primarily for heat insulation in ships, locomotives and engine rooms, has been opened at Glasgow.

PATENTS

A List Of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free On Request.

The RAMSAY Co. Dept. 167 273 BANK ST. OTTAWA, Ont

W. N. U. 1920

Publication Restricted

Bible Printed In England By Only Three Firms

Only three publishers are allowed to print the Bible in England. They are the Oxford and Cambridge presses and the King's Printer. These publishers have found that "there is money in the Bible," for millions of copies are sold or given away each year. Similar restrictions do not hold in the United States. Any one who wishes, may publish the Bible, and, it was recently announced, an "Americanized" version of it will soon be issued. The American Bible Society estimates that in 1930 alone, 34,000,000 copies of the Bible, or of sections of it including one book or more, were sold or presented to those who could not afford to purchase them.

Cultural Value Zero

Replying to a questionnaire sent him by a New York college organ, H. L. Mencken, author, stated the attention of college students at United States universities is concentrated upon mean and trivial things. Very few of the professors who teach in them "are really civilized men, and relatively few of the students come from civilized homes. Thus, the cultural value of the college tends to approximate zero."

Needed More Experience

Betty, who shares her father's enthusiasm for motoring, was listening to her nurse relating a Bible story. "And Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt."

The child nodded wisely: "I guess she hadn't been driving very long," was her comment.

Discussing Support For Canadian Dollar

Heavy Discount Proves Boomerang To United States Business

United States banking and business interests are finding the heavy discount on the Canadian dollar somewhat of a boomerang and are considering action to alleviate their distress.

The New York Herald-Tribune, in a financial page item, remarking that banking interests in this country are taking note of the situation, says there is talk in Wall Street of "support" for the Dominion currency.

"It was pointed out," says the paper, "that the further the Canadian dollar declines the more difficult it becomes to do business with Canada. If prices are scaled up to meet the deficiency realized on exchange, it naturally becomes quite impossible to compete with Canadian or British goods in the Dominion. It is reasoned that New York's interests in supporting the Canadian dollar should receive additional support from banks and corporations which have bank balances in Canada. Corporations whose subsidiaries operate in Canada but pay dividends to parent companies on this side of the border should also be interested in supporting the Canadian dollar."

Just what form the "support" would take is not pointed out, but the Herald-Tribune says it is "recognized generally it would be of mutual benefit."

Wish Was Gratified

Profession Of Barrister Gave Lord Darling Ample Leisure

How Lord Darling was first induced to adopt the legal profession as a means of livelihood, makes an amusing story, as told by himself in his own inimitable way. "When I was young I was very idle and my guardian said: "You must do something to get your own living. What will you do? He gave me the selection of several unpleasant ways—all ways seemed to be unpleasant. I knew nothing about them, so I answered: "Oh, very well, I'll be a solicitor." But it appeared to me after a very short time that I might not be so idle as I wished. I made the acquaintance of a few other people, who said to me: "If you wish to be completely idle, probably for the rest of your life, you had better be a barrister. And so I became one and I can assure you that for seven years I realized the height of my ambition."

Eat Raw Apples

Nothing Better To Keep Teeth Healthy Says Dental Surgeon

Eat a Canadian apple a day, and drink a glass of Canadian milk, and you won't have to go to California for oranges to keep the doctor and the dentist away, says Dr. Wallace Seecombe, dean of the dental college.

"All the vitamines necessary to keep our diet balanced are contained in the fruits and vegetables grown in our own backyards. Tomatoes, apples, lettuce, even potatoes, contain vitamines," said the dean. "Applesauce is all right," he said, "but why not eat the raw apple. A good chew at a raw apple is better than all the tooth paste in the world, with due deference to Amos and Andy."

Engineer Flew Above Train

J. W. Street, engineer of the "Cheltenham Flier," the world's fastest train, recently flew above the train during part of its run between Swinton and Reading, England. Street and his wife hired an air taxi specially to make the flight.

The Ways Of Justice

Justice sometimes works in ironic ways. The racketeers who are caught and imprisoned for swindling unemployed persons in fake job-getting schemes may enjoy a warm shelter and abundant, wholesome food, which is more than their victims can afford.

British People Like Candy

The sweet-toothed people of the British Isles consume over $250,000,000 worth of candies in a year. Half this amount is spent on chocolates. In addition to this Great Britain exports over $10,000,000 worth of candies annually.

He: "I have waited an hour for you."

She: "But, dear, I said I might be five minutes late."

EXPLORER RETIRES



Major L. Burwash, well known Canadian Arctic explorer, who is being retired from the Government service at the end of the year.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

PLANTATION MARBLE CAKE

(2 eggs)

- 2 cups special cake flour, sifted.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.
- ½ cup butter or other shortening.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 2 eggs, well beaten.
- ½ cup milk.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
- ½ teaspoon each cloves and nutmeg.
- 2 tablespoons molasses.

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs; then flour, alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Divide butter in two parts. To one part, add spices and molasses. Place light and dark mixtures alternately, a tablespoon at a time, in greased pan, 8 x 8 x 2 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) 50 minutes, or until done. Frost with boiled frosting. Decorate with raisins and halves of walnut meats.

PRUNE SOUFFLE

- ⅔ cup sugar.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.
- 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten.
- 1 can coconut, southern style.
- 1 cup cooked prunes, seeded and finely chopped.

Fold sugar and salt gradually into egg whites; then fold in coconut and prunes. Turn into greased baking dish. Bake in slow oven (300 degrees Fahrenheit) 45 minutes, or until firm in center. Serve hot. Serves 8.

Ancient Coins Found

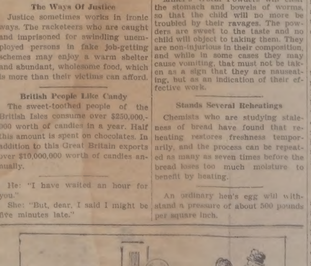
Coins believed to be over 900 years old have been found in a cemetery in Szeged, near Budapest, Hungary. They bear the effigy of King St. Stephen of Hungary, who was crowned in A.D. 1001, when Hungary first became an independent kingdom. The coins were found near the spot where a burial place of the bronze age was recently discovered.

Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication of their effective work.

Stands Several Reheatings

Chemists who are studying staleness of bread have found that reheating restores freshness temporarily, and the process can be repeated as many as seven times before the bread loses too much moisture to benefit by heating.

An ordinary hen's egg will withstand a pressure of about 500 pounds per square inch.



"'E's so passionately fond of reading, Mrs. Tomkins, that 'is father's trying to get 'im into the gas company so that 'e can go round and read the meters."—The Humorist, London, England.

Union Means Strength

American Paper Comments On Banking System Of Canada

From time to time in this period of depression there has been pointing to Canada's complete freedom from bank failures as contrasted with conditions in this country. In the opinion of advocates of branch banking, the reason for this situation is not hard to find. It is, they say, the fact that Canada has only ten banks, with 4,000 branches at home and abroad, whereas in the United States, in addition to the major banks, there are approximately 5,000 independent banks with total loans and investments of less than $150,000 each.

Canada is like Great Britain in the small number of its banks. Five great London banks dominate British banking. They operate a total of 8,000 branches scattered through the British Empire. Twenty-six banks in Great Britain, with a total of 12,000 branches through the Empire, control all but 10 per cent of Britain's banking assets. There is no national bank of Canada, nor Canadian reserve system. The Canadian treasury, however, performs some of the functions of the national banking systems of other countries. Both the government and the banks issue paper currency; under the banking law the assets of all the banks are liable for the bank note issues of any one of them. In this state a comparable law was in force before the Civil War. All the commercial banks contribute to a safety banking fund. Bank note issues in Canada are limited by the banks' paid-up capital; in providing for elasticity of the currency the treasury co-operates. So interlocking are the interests of the Canadian banks today that, if any bank got into difficulties, all the other banks would be expected to aid it. When the Home Bank of Canada failed in 1922, other Canadian banks refused to absorb it on the ground that frauds had precipitated its failure. Later some of the officials were sent to jail.

In answer to those who argue that Canada's record of no bank failures in the depression period points unmistakably to the wisdom of legislation to facilitate branch banking in this country, the contention has been made that should any one of Canada's few banks fail under the stress of hard times the results would be worse in the Dominion than has been the aggregate effect in this country of all our bank failures in the last two years. How much soundness there is in that answer it is not easy to say. One might suggest, of course, that, in banking and business generally as well as in other things, there has been as yet no disproving of the proposition that union means strength.

It is of interest to note in connection with undertakings in this country to revise the banking laws, that the Canadian constitution requires decennial revision of the Dominion's banking laws.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Art Not Appreciated

Rich Tenant Disliked Decorations In Artist's House

One of the best-known English artists, a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, tells a good story against himself.

Not long ago he left his London house in order to live permanently in the country. The drawing-room he had decorated with a sort of panoramic frieze, into which he considered he had put some of his best work. So he was counting on getting a good price for it from the incoming tenant, quite a rich man. However, the tenant in question on a tour of inspection, gave the frieze one glance and said, "It is understood, of course, that all that is cleaned away at your expense."

Settler Made History

Alberta's first settler made the history books by murdering two of his neighbours, according to Professor A. E. Corbett, of the University of Alberta, in a recent dissertation on "Early Days Along the Saskatchewan." Peter Pond, Alberta's first farmer, came to the Athabasca River in 1775 and established a post 30 miles to the south of what is now Fort Chippewyan.

Federal Bird Sanctuaries

Canada now has 40 federal bird sanctuaries across the Dominion. Surveys indicate that these sanctuaries are effective in preserving bird life. A census of birds in a group of ten reservations on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River in 1930 showed an average increase of all varieties of 19 per cent. since the year 1925.

Knowledge Through Eyes

Dr. Milton Metfessel of the University of California finds that 65 per cent. of the knowledge of the normal human being is assimilated through the eyes. Twenty-five per cent. is obtained through auditory experiences, and 10 per cent. by touch, taste and smell.

Services Required

Hostess—Are you really a bank examiner, Mr. Tompkins?

Mr. Tompkins—Yes, madam, I happen to be.

Hostess—Then I hope you will have time to examine baby's bank. No matter how much we shake it, nothing will come out of it.

Urge Use Of Home Products

Building Industry Said To Be Importing Huge Quantities Of Materials

An indictment of the building industry for importing millions of dollars' worth of materials annually, at the expense of similar produced-in-Canada goods is made in a survey released by the Montreal industrial commission on unemployment. The survey, based on a year's work by Norman Holland, chairman of the commission, will be mailed to all members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, it is announced.

Canada imported from the United States in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, building material valued at $26,945,437. The document deals with approximately 80 separate foreign products which, it is claimed investigation shows, were used in Canadian buildings.

Summing up, the document gives the following belief of the unemployment commission: "We believe if an independent commission were given authority to check over all specifications for such buildings as receive financial support from the public of Canada, this would bring back to Canadian factories in one year at least half of the $27,000,000 worth of business which now goes to foreign countries."

Did Not Need Amplifiers

Voices Of Old Time Orators Carried Great Distance

It is easy to imagine in what fiery language Gladstone would have refused the help of the "mike" for one of those great speeches which thrilled thousands. John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain could speak to great audiences in Birmingham without amplifiers for their voices. In his prime Mr. Lloyd George had no need of any mechanical assistance. It may be said that modern audiences are larger than those of the Victorian era. That may be so on occasion out of doors, but it is often in the same halls in which their predecessors could throw their voices to every corner that the modern politicians are apt to be at a loss if the machine fails them.

Giraffe Not Voiceless

It is commonly said that the giraffe is absolutely voiceless and that it is the only four-footed mammal which does not make some vocal sound characteristic of the species. Claude W. Leister, assistant to the director of the New York Zoological Park, writes as follows: "The giraffe does have a voice, at least it is able to utter a female sound. We have heard our female giraffe utter such a sound upon certain occasions when she was especially concerned as to the welfare of her young."

A Foe To Asthma. Give Asthma half a chance and it gains ground rapidly. But give it repeated treatments of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and it will fall back even faster. There is no half way measure about this remedy. It goes right to work and drives asthma out. It reaches the inmost breathing passages and leaves no place for the trouble to lurk. Have it by you for ready use.

Gave Him the Works

Magistrate—"Witness says you neither slowed down nor tried to avoid the pedestrian."

Motorist—"I took all precautions. I blew my horn and cursed him."

Thousands Visit Observatory

Over 32,800 persons visited the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory of the Department of the Interior at Victoria, British Columbia, during the year ended March 31, 1931.

Slot machines sell ices in a busy Los Angeles suburb.

ZIG-ZAG CIGARETTE PAPERS
LARGE DOUBLE BOOK 120 LEAVES 5¢
FINEST YOU CAN BUY
AVOID IMITATIONS

Interesting Statistics

Show Indians In Canada Are Thrifty and Prosperous

The census of Indians in Canada in 1929 gave the total number of men, women and children as 108,012. These are, of course, not all farmers, some being engaged in hunting and trapping, in lumbering, commercial fishing, and in transportation. However, according to the records of the Department of Indian Affairs, they had in the above year all told 1,101,175 acres of land fenced and 236,028 acres under actual cultivation. Other figures relating to the whole Indian community are: Brick, stone or frame dwellings, 9,442; other dwellings (mostly log), 11,880; churches, 358; council houses, 124; schoolhouses, 260; sawmills, 32. In addition to the number of day schoolhouses, there are 78 residential schools devoted to the education of the Indian population.

Canadian People Are Buying More Luxuries

Indicates Confidence In General Improvement Of Economic Conditions

The Canadian public has been purchasing more luxuries recently than for months past, indicating a possible loosening up of ready money and a more general confidence throughout the Dominion in the general improvement of economic conditions, states the department of trade and commerce in a statistical review.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, says the review, reports larger retail sales of radio and other musical instruments in October than in any month since last December. Sales by candy stores also were greater. Retail sales by furniture stores and by general department stores also were reported larger.

Diseases Of Ancients

X-Ray Reveals Troubles Of People Who Lived 2,000 Years Ago

In ancient Egypt at least four out of five persons had pyorrhea, childhood was no hygienic bed of roses, and arthritis and arteriosclerosis presumably were favourite topics when the elders swapped clinical notes.

These are discoveries summarized after two years' study at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, where scientists diverted X-rays from modern medical problems to historical secrets, focused them back over the centuries, and conducted autopsies on persons dead 2,000 years.

When Recovery Will Come

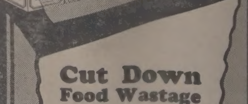
Canada will begin to recover when the world begins to recover, and the world will begin to recover when the impediments to world trade are reduced, war debts cancelled, and the frozen gold piles of the United States and France so melted that they will flow into the coffers of other countries in need of the yellow-metal.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Had To Be Satisfied

"H'm! I don't like the look of your wife at all, Mr. Blunt," said the doctor, after he had examined the patient.

"Neither do I," answered Blunt, "but still she's a good wife, and looks after the children and the house well—so I can't grumble, I suppose."



Cut Down Food Wastage

---by covering all perishable goods with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. Para-Sani moisture-proof texture will keep them *fresh* until you are ready to use them.

You'll find the Para-Sani sanitary knife-edged carton handy. Or use "Centre Pull" Packs in sheet form for less exacting uses. At grocers, druggists, stationers.

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Western Representatives:
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British Government Will Offer Dominions Wheat Quota If Compensated

London, England.—Establishment of an empire wheat quota is foreshadowed as one of the probable results of the Ottawa Imperial Conference. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, told the House of Commons the Government was committed to the scheme.

Great Britain was prepared to approach the conference with the one purpose of empire solidarity and unity. A wheat quota would be offered to the Dominions in return for "real, genuine compensation." Canada, for instance, might say "we are interested mainly in wheat" and from the standpoint of Great Britain, "the most important, and indeed the only, factor is what they will do with regard to our manufacturer," said Mr. Thomas.

"Let there be no mistake," he proceeded, "we may be called upon to give up ideas and ideals and fiscal views we have long held, but let us do it quite clearly, realizing the advantages. Do not let the Dominions forget the great sacrifices that we may be called upon to make. If we enter the conference in that spirit of single-minded desire, not to see what we can get out of it, but what we can give, who can blame us? Representing as we do one-fourth of the population of the world, with all the potentialities that real empire understanding offers, who can blame us if, in these changing and difficult times, we are anxious to utilize them to the full maximum for the advantage of the empire as a whole?"

The Government now had the co-operation of the British millers, said Mr. Thomas. The quota would not be on a guaranteed price basis but on world prices.

Invitations had been extended to the Dominions to send competent and practical representatives to Great Britain, in advance of the conference, to work out details of their mutual problems, said the Dominions' Secretary. That, he added, was the best evidence of the Government's anxiety to see that no detailed examination would be lacking.

Referring to the recent announcement by Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no binding trade agreements would be made by Great Britain in advance of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Thomas said there would be no greater contribution than that, when consideration was given to world conditions.

Predicts Western Control

St. Thomas, Ont.—"The time is coming when western Canada will control the destinies of the Dominion and people of the east will thank God the west is part of Canada," said Very Rev. W. G. Brown, of Saskatoon, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in addressing the Kiwanis Club here.

Grain Leaves Saint John

Saint John, N.B.—The first grain to move from the port of Saint John this season, 17,000 bushels, left December 11, in the holds of the Anchor-Donaldson liner, "Leitia," making a Christmas sailing to Glasgow via Halifax. It is estimated 1,000,000 bushels are "on track" here awaiting ship orders.

May Head Liberals

Ottawa, Ont.—While not officially announced, it is understood on good authority that Hon. Vincent Massey will preside over the new National Liberal Association. This association was formed at the meeting some weeks ago of the National Liberal organization committee.

Planning Dirigible Service

London, England. — Establishment of a regular New York and London dirigible service is being discussed by Dr. Hugo Eckener, master of the Graf Zeppelin, and British air experts. The German commander said: "If we get the permission of the British Government we propose to start a trans-Atlantic service."

Urges Early Conference

London, England.—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons that his government feels an international conference to deal with the world economic situation should be held immediately after the financial experts now meeting at Basel have made their report.

Refuse To Pay Rent

Allahabad, India.—A hundred thousand peasants in 800 villages throughout this district, took part in "no rent" demonstrations and swore a common oath to refuse payment of rent. The proceedings were superintended by members of the Nationalist Congress.

Paid In Advance

Toronto, Ont.—Imperial war veterans will receive their pensions in advance, as formerly, according to information issued from the head office of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada.

Industry Must Prepare For Imperial Conference

If It Is To Result In Intimate Economic Partnership

London, Eng.—Industry throughout the Empire must organize itself and take a leading part in the preparations for the Ottawa Imperial Conference, says the London Times, in an editorial headed "Industries and Ottawa." It expressed the opinion great satisfaction will be manifested throughout the Empire after Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, makes his statement to the House of Commons.

"But," adds the Times, "much more than government departmental preparation is required to make the Ottawa conference a success. Industries themselves, both here and in the Dominions, must prepare if the conference is to result in intimate economic partnership. It should, therefore, be clear the enunciation of the British government's policy should be definite enough to encourage industries to start preparation."

British People Help In Financial Distress

Give Valuables For Auction Bringing $3,700 To Treasury

London, England.—The national treasury gained about $3,700 when jewelry, gold coins and trinkets, gifts to the nation in its day of financial distress, were auctioned. It was the most unique sale in the long history of Christie's.

The valuables were sent to Rt. Hon Philip Snowden in the last days of his chancellorship by people in all stations of life. They represented tangible sacrifice to the nation—some came from obscure women and were the sole remaining relics of their younger days when their families were prosperous. Each gift was auctioned separately so the donor might know the amount subscribed to the treasury.

Among the coins were two pound-pieces minted for President Kruger of South Africa, a gold five-pound piece and a gold spade guinea.

Wants To Keep Gold Basis

Germany Doing Everything Possible To Remain On Standard

Basel, Switzerland.—Germany will do everything possible to remain on the gold standard, Carl Melchoir, German representative of the world bank advisory committee, assured his fellow-countrymen.

Melchoir informed the banking experts investigating Germany's capacity to pay reparations, that the German people were "horrified" at the thought of abandoning the gold standard.

English Holly From B.C.

Victoria, B.C.—Comprising 10,000 pounds of choice red berried English holly, the first carlot order of the Vancouver Island product ever to be shipped out of the province, has been despatched to Toronto, where it will arrive on December 14 and will provide Christmas decorations for some 3,000 households. The holly was grown on the holly ranch of F. B. Pemberton.

Needs Money For Work

New York, N.Y.—With Miss Eleanore Cushman of New Bradford, Mass., as a voluntary assistant, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Labrador explorer and social guardian, sailed for Europe in quest of $100,000 to meet a deficit in his altruistic operations. He said his numerous orphanages, hospitals and other foundations required $210,000 for the next year, with only $110,000 on hand.

Alberta Premier Home

Edmonton.—Premier Brownlee has returned to Edmonton from Ottawa where he conferred with federal authorities on unemployment relief, old age pensions and other questions. No decision has yet been reached on the opening date of the next session of the Alberta legislature but it is expected that Premier Brownlee will call it for early in January.

Closed Season Not Needed

Edmonton, Alberta.—There is no need for a closed season on ducks in 1932 in the central and northern parts of Alberta, according to a resolution passed at a meeting here of the Edmonton branch, Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association. The members went on record as opposed to a closed season next year.

Well Known Editor Dead

Portage la Prairie, Man.—George R. Porter, 60, editor of the Portage la Prairie Daily Graphic, died December 10. Well known throughout western Canada, Mr. Porter came from Boston, Mass., in 1908 and after working on a weekly in Neepawa for a short time, came to Portage la Prairie.

Gale Paralyzed Shipping

Newfoundland Homes Were Flooded and Wharves Swept Away

St. John's, Nfld.—Newfoundland was estimating the damage caused by gales that swept the island dominion for two days.

Reports reaching St. John's indicated that shipping was paralyzed all along the coast, while some waterfront homes were flooded and wharves swept away. From inland points came word of dislocated telegraph and telephone systems.

Reminding the shore dwellers of the death-dealing quakewave of 1929, a high tide rolled into Placentia Bay, carrying away many wharves, small boats and much fishing gear. At Prowsetown and Davis Cove several homes were flooded.

PREMIER ASKS SUPPORT OF RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

S.S. Duchess Of Richmond, At Sea.—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett issued the following appeal to the Canadian people in support of the campaign of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which was inaugurated December 10.

"Before leaving Canada I decided to make an appeal to the people of the Dominion for a national emergency fund to be raised by voluntary subscription and used for the relief of suffering and distress during the coming winter.

"With this in view I asked the Canadian Red Cross Society to undertake, in co-operation with other organizations and societies, the necessary collection and distribution of this fund. His excellency, the governor-general, in his capacity as president of the Red Cross, assured me of the willingness of the society to carry on this effort with the fullest understanding, sympathy and efficiency.

"We are still faced today with difficulties that are in some respects similar to those which confronted us during the Great War. Our troubles are less serious than those of some other countries but, nevertheless, there is a great deal of distress and suffering resulting from the economic depression, widespread unemployment and continued crop failure in large areas of the prairie provinces.

"Parliament authorized expenditures to provide what the government might deem best in the form of official undertakings to minimize unemployment. Through a co-operative program with provincial governments and municipalities much has been accomplished in providing relief in this way. But over and above what has been and will be done through such regular official expenditures and channels, there are large numbers of special cases in all parts of Canada that cannot be cared for through governmental activities. They can only be effectively dealt with through voluntary attention and assistance.

"It is for these that I appeal to the generosity and public spirit of our citizens. I am proud of what they have done and are doing, but there is still an urgent problem before us all. Never indeed has the splendid charity of the Canadian people been so much needed as it is at the present time. I feel confident that the liberality and human kindness they have shown in the past will be expressed again on this occasion.

"I ask all the men, women and children in our Dominion who are not themselves in need, and also all organizations, clubs, societies and lodges of every kind, to make a sacrifice for this cause. Let us as a people make sure that no child shall go hungry or unclothed, and no sick or afflicted person shall lack care. We may be grateful that the outlook for the future is becoming brighter and we may do much to ensure a strength and fortitude in our national life by helping those of our countrymen who are in distress and want.

AGAIN WHEAT KING



Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alberta, has again annexd the title of the Wheat King as a result of his showing at the Chicago Grain Show. As Wheat King for the third time Mr. Trelle wins outright for the first time in history the International Wheat Cup.

Supreme Court Judge Dead

Hon. Edmund L. Newcombe Taken Ill During November Session

Ottawa, Ont.—A justice of the supreme court of Canada since 1924, Hon. Edmund L. Newcombe, C.M.G., 72, died.

He was present at the beginning of the November session of the supreme court, but took ill during the sitting.

He was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and received his education in that province. He graduated from Dalhousie with the degree of bachelor of arts when 19 years old, and completed his law course in 1881. He was called to the bar in 1883, and in 1893 he was admitted to the bar of Ontario, and the same year was appointed queen's counsel. On March 13, 1893, Mr. Newcombe was appointed deputy minister of justice.

From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Newcombe was chairman of the select committee appointed to revise the statutes of Canada. In 1905, he was Canadian delegate to Great Britain on the conference over copyright legislation. He was associate British agent and counsel for Canada in the pecuniary claims agitation between Great Britain and the United States, prosecuting agent for his Majesty's Government for prize cases in Canada; chairman of the Military Service Council of 1917-18, member ex-officio of the Canada Registration Board.

Completed Daring Job

White Man and Eskimos Brave Perils To Salvage Furs

Point Barrow, Alaska.—Using dog sleds for bridges over cracks in the ice and ropes to pull themselves over huge bergs, O. D. Morris, one of the marooned passengers of the steamship "Baychimo," and three Eskimo trappers completed one of the most daring salvage jobs in Arctic history.

Morris and the natives, after a disheartening struggle for 15 miles over the ice to the "Baychimo," frozen in when the Arctic winter caught her before she could escape to open water in the south, brought back ten bales of valuable furs.

Critical Of League

Manchester, England.—The Manchester Guardian, which has been critical of the League of Nations during the current Manchurian debate, carried an editorial describing the league council's efforts to solve that dispute as "futile and weak efforts which have only served to make the league contemptible in the eyes of the world."

U.S. Income Tax High

Ottawa, Ont.—Comparison of the new proposed income tax schedule in the United States with the present rates obtaining in Canada shows that in the lower categories the new United States tax is heavier than that of this country.

PREPARING TO MEET THE PROBLEM



Lord Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada (left), and Premier R. B. Bennett (right), are here seen discussing plans for the National Emergency Fund appeal, which the Prime Minister had just announced, and which is to meet distress and suffering in Canada this Winter. Mr. Bennett lays the matter before His Excellency who, as President of the Red Cross, promises the Society's fullest co-operation in helping to collect and administer this Fund.

Asks Investigation Of Factory Exodus

Tariffs Blamed For Exodus Of Plants To Canada

Washington, D.C.—The exodus of factories from the United States to Canada was the subject of a resolution introduced into congress by Representative Harry C. Canfield, Democrat, Indiana. Mr. Canfield called for a commission to investigate.

"Mr. Canfield," asked the Canadian Press, "is it not the purpose of this commission to demonstrate to the country that the reason for the factory situation is the tariff?"

"I didn't say that," said Mr. Canfield, "but I think everybody knows that is the reason factories are going away from here."

The representative said he had observed that many factories were going to Canada and that there must be a reason. He had investigated and discovered that labor conditions in Canada were about the same as in the United States.

Therefore, he had concluded to ask for a congressional commission to investigate.

France Taxes Canadian Goods

Are Exempt If Coming Through From Other Lands

Paris. — A decree imposing 15 per cent. ad valorem surtax on products of Argentine and Uruguay and an 11 per cent. surtax on Canadian goods to compensate for the indirect export premium enjoyed by those countries owing to depreciation of their currencies, was published in the official journal.

Goods proved to be passing through those countres from other lands are exempt from the surtax and goods already on the way before the decree was promulgated remain subject to previous regulations.

PENSIONS COST DOMINION OVER $41,000,000

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's annual pension liability at the end of November, apart from provision for retroactive awards, was $41,484,963. The annual liability on March 31, 1930, was $37,802,510. This announcement is made in a statement issued by Hon. Murray Maclaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health, on amendments to the Pension Act, in which Col. Maclaren sets out that the policy of the three bodies adjudicating pensions is to deal first with the most urgent cases.

The statement of the Minister reads:

"Amendments to the Pension Act in 1930, providing for a pension tribunal, pension appeal court and veteran's bureau, constituted a radical change in the administration of the Pension Act. Further amendments covered the restoration to pension of final payment cases and an extension of the legislation respecting widows.

"The result of the restoration of final payment cases has been that 9,318 pensions have been restored after medical examination showing that disability has persisted, without increase. In addition, since March 31, 1930, 2,329 final payment cases have been restored, owing to increasing disability.

"The provision that widows married before January 1, 1930, should receive pension on the death, from a war disability, of their husbands, has resulted in the award of 817 pensions.

"The provisions for the creation of the pension tribunal, the pension appeal court and the veterans' bureau have been far-reaching in effect, and the pensions advocates are displaying marked efficiency in the preparation and presentation of cases.

"Necessarily with the advent of new legislation, there was a deluge of applications which had in the first instance to be made to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. Many of those who thought there was even a remote chance of securing pensions made application. There was a provision in the act that any application not granted by the pension board should be referred to the veterans' bureau and to the chief commission counsel, an officer appointed to represent the pension board before the tribunal and the court. This automatic reference necessarily clogged the new machinery, as upwards of 15,000 cases were referred, and it was impossible either for the veterans' bureau to prepare and present, or for the tribunal to hear these applications without great delay.

"In order to make possible the administration of the act, amendments were passed during this year, 1931, whereby the personnel of the pension tribunal was increased, so that instead of there being four sections of the tribunal sitting at one time there are now six. This has meant more rapid hearing of cases. The tribunal has rendered 3,793 decisions to November 30; 1,811 of these have been in favor of the applicant and 1,982 against the applicant. The decisions during the month of November were 437, of which 195 were in favor of the applicant and 242 against.

British Columbia Presents Plans For Reorganization To Railway Commission

Victoria, B.C.—The royal commission on transportation heard argument in favor of a Peace River outlet to the Pacific Coast and the presentation of a number of views on the manner in which some of the railway problems of Canada might be solved, at a public meeting in the court house here.

The commission announced that it would receive in writing a presentation from the British Columbia Government regarding the problem of the provincially owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Ridgeway R. Wilson, of Fernie, B.C., representing mining interests, urged the best and cheapest way to develop additional traffic for the western railway divisions was to extend a line into the northern territory of the Peace River area by way of Peace Pass. He said this connection would open up an empire of new mineral wealth, with new towns, increase the revenues of the railways, solve the Pacific Great Eastern problem, and largely solve the unemployment problem of western Canada.

T. D. Pattullo, provincial Liberal leader, urged that it was the duty of the Dominion Government to determine the Peace River outlet issue, concerning which, he said, it was reported that there was disagreement between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

S. R. Ross, representing agricultural interests, urged an arrangement between the railways by which all freight would be handled over the Canadian National mountain lines, because, he said, one locomotive could handle 60 cars on the Canadian National grades as against 20 cars on the Canadian Pacific grades.

Forty per cent. of the railway traffic of the Canadian Pacific was derived from agriculture, Mr. Ross stated. He protested against the Canadian Pacific having, according to his claim, turned $64,000,000 of profit derived from such traffic in the last ten years, to building new ships and other developments, instead of lowering freight rates for farm producers. He also recommended the cutting out of all railroad duplication across Canada.

Alderman W. T. Straith and D. S. Tait, representing the City of Victoria, and grain elevator interests here, alleged lack of co-operation between the two railways in regard to matters here.

Ontario Aids Farm Holders

Forbids Foreclosure Of Any Mortgage Held By Province

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Government has notified the Provincial Agricultural Development Board—which holds $35,000,000 of farm mortgages—not to foreclose under any circumstances when mortgagees are unable to meet their obligation, Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General and Acting Premier announced. The step is being taken in order to give farmers every opportunity to weather present financial difficulties.

The Attorney-General revealed the action of the government in regard to farm mortgages during the course of an announcement that the government would bring down legislation at the next session of the legislature to provide for a modified moratorium on mortgages.

"We realize that in these times of financial stress, people who otherwise would be able to meet their payments are in considerable difficulty and the government is anxious to help them over this period of financial stringency," said Col. Price.

"I have asked loan companies to be lenient in this regard and I have also approached sheriffs and bailiffs and made the same request. But there is no legislation at present providing for relief and the government intends to have the entire matter discussed on the floor of the legislature with a view to some form of legislation.

More Demand For Wheat

Canada Will Have 248,000,000 Bushels Available For Export

Montreal, Que.—Wheat importing countries have responded to the knowledge that world harvests will be smaller this year and that a substantial reduction will be made in the carry-over from previous crops, says the monthly economic letter of the Royal Bank. This has quickened the demand for wheat, resulting in upward price movement. Canada has shared in the increased exports, shipments being larger in volume than for many months.

The bank's letter says Canada will have 248,000,000 bushels available for export for the current season, compared with the five-year average of 295,000,000 bushels. The world's available surplus is placed at 968,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,132,000,000 bushels last year.

May Insure Pupils

Moose Jaw, Sask.—An insurance policy, protecting 4,000 children of the city in case of accident on the school grounds, is being considered by the public school board of Moose Jaw at the present time and by the head office of a local insurance firm at Toronto. If this scheme is adopted, the city of Moose Jaw will be the first in the Dominion of Canada to take steps to insure school children against accident.

More Idle In Britain

London, England.—For the first time since the end of September, British unemployment showed an increase in the week ended November 23. The total then was 2,622,027, which was 6,912 more than the previous week and 316,383 more than at the same time a year ago.

Population Of France

Paris, France.—The total population of France is 41,834,923, complete returns from the census conducted last spring revealed. The department of the Seine, which includes Paris, has 4,933,855 inhabitants. The increase in all France since 1926 was 1,091,976.

Want Quota Broadened

Council Of Agriculture For England Would Include Barley

London, England.—The council of agriculture for England adopted a resolution asking that government proposals for a wheat quota should be broadened to include malting barley and that anti-dumping tariffs should be applied to imports of wheat and barley and made effective for the 1931 crop.

Sir John Gilmour, minister of agriculture, in a speech before the council, promised further measures dealing with the agricultural industry would be forthcoming shortly.

Champion Jumper Married

Toronto, Ont.—The champion girl high jumper of the world and most beautiful girl athlete at the last Olympic games, Miss Ethel Catherwood, has been married for more than two years to James McLaren, a young business man of this city, and the fact has been kept a close secret. On November 25, 1929, Rev. R. S. Laidlaw of Erskine United Church performed the ceremony. On the marriage license the bride's age is given as 21 and the groom's as 22.

Raw Material Bought By Canada Through States Benefits American Firms

Winnipeg, Man.—Plans to free Canadian trade from the tribute it now pays to banking, brokerage, shipping and warehousing services in the United States are being studied by the Dominion Government, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated here. Already, he said, negotiations have been entered with three branches of manufacturing industry to induce them to cease buying imported raw materials through United States agencies.

The recent drop in the value of the Canadian dollar in New York, Mr. Stevens said, had demonstrated more forcibly than ever before that Canada was too dependent on the United States.

Every year, the Minister said, this country imported millions of dollars worth of rubber from the East Indies, millions of dollars worth of hides from the Argentine, large quantities of wool from New Zealand and of coffee from Brazil and silk from Japan. Practically all these goods were bought from the United States.

This meant they were carried in United States ships and the profits from servicing and handling stayed in the United States. A more serious effect was that they appeared in the books of the producing countries as exports to the United States and when Canada went to ask favorable terms for Canadian exports from those countries they complained that they sold no goods to Canada.

The department, Mr. Stevens said, had taken the matter up with the rubber, silk and wool industries and was seeking to arrange a system whereby those industries could buy their materials direct from the producing countries, thereby keeping the benefits of trade in Canada.

The most serious difficulty was the reluctance of the average business man to change his way of doing business.

Movement To Have All Eastern Shipments Of Grain Routed Through Canadian Ports

"No obstacle that cannot be overcome stands in the way of Canadian grain traffic through all-Canadian ports." Such was the conviction voiced at Halifax recently by Col. Earle C. Phinney, chairman of the Halifax Harbor Commission.

Speaking at a dinner designed to secure co-operation in furtherance of a campaign to acquaint all sections of Canada with "the fact that inland sections of this country will benefit to the same extent as Halifax and St. John from such a movement," the chief commissioner called for a getting together of every business force in Halifax and the maritimes to make it an eventuality.

"The major problems involved are national, not local," he said, "but we, at present, are the plaintiffs and we must carry the case. The rest of Canada is sympathetic, but unless there is complete unity among ourselves, we cannot go to other sections of this Dominion and ask for co-operation."

The arguments that, were the maritime request for a lower grain rate over the National Transcontinental granted, United States lines would retaliate with a lowering of rates, and that the Canadian line would be forced to haul at a loss were, in Col. Phinney's words "groundless bugbears"—an opinion he offered evidence to support.

"An unofficial gathering of official men," sponsored by W. H. Dennis, managing director of the Halifax Herald, brought together some 200 representatives of government, civic and business interests.

They heard Col. Phinney, who has just returned from a western survey of grain traffic possibilities, instance difficulties overcome by Vancouver in building up grain traffic as an inspiration for Halifax. "They proved," he said, "that you must have ballast to secure a turn-around movement of ships—and that if we get the grain the ships will come."

Re-diversion of a fair proportion of Canadian traffic to Canadian channels would benefit not only these ports, but inland sections, he said.

Contention that Canadian lines could not haul grain at the reduced rate profitably, he continued, was answered by their own statisticians, who had testified they could not estimate the cost of hauling any given commodity from one point to another. "Figures indicate," he added, "that the C.N.R. hauling grain to Halifax and St. John over the Transcontinental at the rate we ask for, can make more money than it can by hauling any commodity anywhere elese in Canada."

"Are we to let deficits on the Transcontinental pile up because of nonuse?" he asked. "Isn't it better if necessary to lose, and I don't think it is, to lose the same amount of money in operation, than doing nothing?"

Telegrams of endorsement of the movement for grain shipments through Canadian ports were read read from M. E. Nichols, Winnipeg Tribune; E. H. Macklin, Winnipeg Free Press; John M. Imrie, Edmonton Journal; J. H. Woods, former president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; J. D. McKenna, St. John Telegraph-Journal; and R. J. Cromie, Vancouver Sun.

Not Troubled With Insomnia

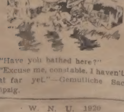
Family In Missouri Slept While Tornado Wrecked Home

George Wilmes, Missouri farmer, his wife, his sons and his daughters may have their worries, but insomnia isn't included.

While they slept in their Nodaway County farm house a tornado swept across the countryside. It wrecked their barn, blew down their windmill, ripped shingles from the roof of their house and shattered their windows. Through it all the clear-conscienced Wilmes, his wife, his sons and his daughters slumbered peacefully, not discovering the damage until they finally awakened because the sun was shining in their eyes.

Why Year Was Tough

"This is certainly a tough year," is an expression frequently heard among business men when discussing their business and the prospects for a good fall and winter trade. It has been pointed out, however, that there are in the savings bank of the Dominion over $50,000,000 more at the present time than there was at this time in 1930. The Farmer's Advocate hastens to remark that this fact alone is what makes a tough year.



"Have you bathed here?"

"Excuse me, constable, I haven't got that far yet."—Gemutliche Sachse, Leipzig.

Farmers Should Be Loyal To Marquis

Until Further Information Regarding Reliance Wheat Is Received

G. M. Stewart, District Inspector Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary, advised Alberta farmers to remain loyal to Marquis wheat until further information is received regarding the new variety known as Reliance. Mr. Stewart is also chairman of the seed board of Alberta.

His statement refers to reports from the University of Saskatchewan lauding the Reliance variety and announcing it superior to Marquis.

"Reliance is a new variety of spring wheat produced by J. Allen of the division of cereal crops and diseases, United States Department of Agriculture," Mr. Stewart states. "It is a hybrid selection from a cross between Marquis and Kanred, the latter a winwheat. Kanred has yet to be proven capable to withstanding drouth

"Tests at the University of Alberta farm, Edmonton, show Reliance is not rust resistant and is susceptible to bunt, or stinking smut. Reliance lodges badly and requires five days more for maturity than Marquis. The average yield of Reliance for the last three years at the university farm is three bushels less per acre than Marquis.

Reliance, Mr. Stewart says, is used in North Dakota and Montana where the soil is drier. If it is used at all in Alberta it will have to be in the dry-soil areas, he concludes.

Saves Keeping Roads Open

Airplanes Carrying Supplies Weekly To Northern Relief Camps

Making their first trip December 4, R.C.A.F. aeroplanes being used this year to take supplies to relief work camps of the Federal Government at Prince Albert National Park, landed at Prince Albert, took on a load of 350 pounds, and then took off for Clearsand Lake camp set in the midst of the wilderness of pine and spruce near where boundary is being cut out by single jobless transients. Other camps are to be opened up, and from now on the trips will be made regularly once a week.

This is considered a simpler solution of the problem of supplying the camps with food than by attempting to keep roads open. Flight Lieutenant Carefoot, and Flight Sergeant Winnie, stationed at the R.C.A.F. base at Ladder Lake, are piloting the two 'planes being used.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

Fashion



185

GIRLS' SUSPENDER DRESS

Girls' suspender dress, consisting of a separate blouse and skirt. Blouse has an attached collar, patch pocket with lap, and set-in sleeves that are gathered into wristbands. Two-piece flaring skirt with attached yoke and suspender straps that cross at back. Thirteen pieces.

Years	6	8	10	12	14	
Breast	24	26	28	30	32	inches

All patterns 25c in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No.......... Size..........

....

Name ....

....

Town ....

New Breed Of Rabbit

Has Fur Colour and Texture Of Beaver Is Claim

A new breed of rabbit, with fur the color and texture of beaver has been developed after twelve years of scientific experiment. Dr. C. F. Friend, rabbit fancier, and organizer of the Rex Rabbit Breeders Federation, Chicago, announced perfection of the breed prior to opening of the first display of the new offspring of the Lepus Cuniculus family.

The rabbit, scientifically attributed to a mutation or a biological change in cells, reached its present development in this country after discovery 12 years ago in France.

Through application of the Mendelian law, Dr. Friend reported successful experiments have also been carried out in the development of rabbits bearing fur closely akin to ermine, seal and chinchilla.

Government Rejects Manitoba Farm Plan

Unemployment Relief Measure Turned Down By Federal Authorities

Plans to place selected families on Manitoba farms as an unemployment relief measure, proposed by the provincial government, were turned down by the Federal Government, it was announced in a letter to the deputy minister of public works from Harry Hereford, director of Dominion relief at Ottawa.

The scheme was intended to establish families on farms on a self-supporting basis, with half the cost to be borne by the Dominion Government and the other half equally by the provincial government and the city of Winnipeg.

"The policy outlined does not carry the judgment or approval of federal authorities," the letter said.

Nothing Changed

Many years after graduating from his alma mater a professor managed to obtain a faculty position there. Both as a new member of the faculty and as an alumnus he visited his old room in the fraternity house.

"The same old double-deckers,' he muttered, "same old bathroom, same old pictures, same old carpets."

Then he opened the door of another room and found there a young student and a beautiful co'ed.

"Er-meet my sister, professor," said the student.

"Same old lies," muttered the professor again, backing out of the room.

Coaches Named For Royalty

Tourists who land at Plymouth, England, will travel henceforth in railway coaches named for the royal family. New type "luxury" cars have been designed chiefly to meet tourist demands, and will bear the names of "King George," "Queen Mary," "Prince of Wales," "Duke of York," "Duchess of York," "Duke of Gloucester," "Princesss Mary," and "Princess Elizabeth."

Getting married is like a newspaper that is off the press. Errors that were overlooked are conspicuous when it is too late to correct them.

"Be sure you're right—then go ahead" may be good advice, but not always for pedestrians.

Scientist Predicts Pine Log Steaks

German Believes Wood Can Be Turned Into Foodstuffs

Transformation of a pine log into the equivalent of a juicy filet mignon may not be such an absurd idea as it sounds if the efforts of Dr. Friedrich Bergius, winner of the Nobel chemistry award and famous for his experiments in synthetic food manufacture, are successful.

"The material reward of the Nobel prize will enable me to carry on my work, which has been most costly," Dr. Bergius said in revealing his work to convert wood into an edible food.

During the war the German scientist succeeded in transforming indigestible cellulose into carbohydrates, getting cattle feed, and he believes that one of the infinite possibilities of wood is a product which might be called synthetic meat.

Most of his labors have been devoted to getting oil from coal, a problem theoretically solved in 1913 and practically demonstrated in 1921 when, by applying a pressure of 100 atmospheres at 100 degrees Centigrade, 1,000 kilograms of anthracite were made to produce 443 kilograms of oil, 219 kilograms of gas, 75 of water, and 5 of ammonia.

Dr. Bergius believes this formula will be put into commercial use when world oil resources are exhausted.

Transporting a Railway

Britain Has Big Job On Hand For Hungary

Electric locomotives, machinery, motors, switch-gear and equipment for eighty miles of the main line of the Hungarian Railways between Budapest and Vienna are now under construction in England. Faced with the problem of shifting this mass of 1,382 tons over the twelve hundred miles to Central Europe, the railway experts are tackling what is regarded as the greatest through-transport job in a thoroughly British way. Special giant trolley wagons belonging to the L.N.E.R., capable of carrying anything up to 110 tons apiece, are to be loaded up and run to the seaboard in East Anglia, where they will be shunted on to the deck of the train-carrying ferry steamer. This will carry the whole load a section at a time across the North Sea to Belgium. On arrival the trucks will be coupled up into trains again and slowly hauled up the Rhine Valley and across Southern Germany and Austria to Hungary. Experts will go with the machinery until it is safely delivered, and it is expected that this colossal feat will take nearly six months to complete.

Of 100 wild ducks marked and released at Hickling, England, 18 months ago, two have been found in East Prussia, 800 miles away, and one in Sweden.

Some prepared foodstuffs are being sold in Chile for 10 times the price asked in this country.

The cow is the only four-footed animal that gets up hindquarters first.

The common name of the cicada is "locust."

The Value Of Sheep

Lack Of Rest Causes Many Deaths Among Young People

The youth involved in a disastrous traffic accident who has been ordered by Judge Maher to go to bed every night by 10 o'clock until he is 21 years old, perhaps is not very happy over this particular feature of his punishment. If so, that is because he does not know how fortunate he is. Obedience to the command of the judge will mean vigor, good health, and a chance for a long life.

Few young people understand either the need or the blessing of plenty of sleep. Statistics are not available, but there is plenty of circumstantial evidence to show that one of the main causes of ill-health and premature death among the young, and one of the major reasons for premature loss of the joy of living, is lack of rest. The boy or girl, the young man or young woman, who tries to cheat nature by scrimping on sleep in order to have "a good time" cheats only himself or herself.

The repair work for the correction of wear and tear must be kept up, or the machine is bound to deteriorate.

That should be kept in mind particularly by the young person who wants to get ahead either in school or at work. Frequently it is not the individual with the best natural mental or physical equipment who wins the hard battle, but the person who keeps himself freshest, and therefore the most alert.

Corriedale Sheep At Experimental Farm

Used In Experiments To Build New Breed For Alberta

Eleven head of Corriedale sheep have recently arrived at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, southern Alberta, from New Zealand. These sheep will be used in the experiments which are at present under way to build up a good wool-mutton breed suitable for the southern Alberta ranges.

The new arrivals comprise three rams and eight ewes, which will bring the total of purebred Corriedales at the Experimental Farm to 21. There are about 100 crossbreds, these being a combination of Corriedale, Rambouillet and Lincoln, on the farm.

Besides the work the Experimental Farm is doing in this direction, two ranchers, Messrs. Neilson of Cardston, and Holtman of Coaldale, are carrying on co-operative work on their range bands, seeking to secure a type of range sheep of good wool and mutton qualities combined.

People Are Warned

A radio announcement states that a certain crooner will be heard from a certain network every evening at a certain hour. Very kind of the broadcasters to issue that warning.

McPherson — "Hoo's McTavish's new wife gettin' on wi' her cookin' noo?"

McDuff—"Fine. She's scrapin' the black off the toast quicker than she did at first."

Minister (with a sigh): "Well, there are no divorces in heaven."

Cynical friend: "No, you can't get a divorce without a lawyer."

BERYL AND BANANAS



To which should be added another "B"—Bermuda. Perhaps it seems strange to link "a silicate of beryllium and aluminium, which," as the dictionary puts it, "when transparent flashes blue and green," with the familiar yellow fruit that, so surprisingly, when you find it growing, is upside down and green.

It is strange. But then it is just as strange to leave the snow and ice of Canada and less than 60 hours later to find oneself in the gentle, sub-tropic warmth of Bermuda.

"Beryl," as a metaphor, expresses the transparent beauty of the seas around Bermuda; bananas are the least strange of the many luscious fruits with which the island abounds. It is a fascinating combination of ancient and modern that one reaches by 20,021 ton Canadian Pacific Duchess liners sailing from New York every Wednesday and Saturday. No motors are allowed in the island—yet there is an ultra-modern Diesel-electric railway. A "cow's breakfast" hat, a sketch of a shirt, and nondescript pants held up by a one-strap "gallus" suffice laughing darkies for costume, yet five minutes from where the "Duchess of York" and "Duchess of Atholl" dock is the up-to-date Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda's largest hostelry. Only a 20 minute walk separates ship and Princess Hotel, while short drives or launch trips reach many other delightful inns and guest houses.

Canadians in increasing numbers are making Bermuda their winter playground, more so since the inauguration last year of steamship service by trans-Atlantic liners.

(A) Stepping from ship to street.

(B) "Have a banana?" A bright-hued chameleon winked a bright eye and dodged when the young lady approached the tree—otherwise it was just like picking an apple in the orchard back home.

(C) Ancient and modern! The palatial Hamilton Hotel is in effective contrast with the horse-drawn carria[ge]

Hardwoods That Are Native To Canada Have Never Been Properly Appreciated

If Weather Permits

Big Gun On Island In Thames Estuary Gets Exercise

Big Bertha is a big gun—one of the biggest, and Grain, a small island in the Thames Estuary, is her home. She forms part of the London river defenses. Periodically Bertha has to be exercised to keep her in fighting trim, and although there are seven miles between her and the folk of Southend, when she speaks her voice rolls like thunder over the intervening stretch of water, shaking the town to its very foundations. Usually the War Department confines Bertha's activities to one day—or perhaps two days—a week. Time was when Grain Island experiments were carried out in any weather, but now, as a result of protests to the Department and questions in Parliament, it is always only if weather permits. That is—if the wind is not blowing towards Southend. Residents have been warned by special circulars to keep their windows open to prevent likelihood of them being shattered.

Shetland Sheep Wool Made Into Blankets

Imported Flock Owned By London Men Yields Heavy Clip

The only Shetland sheep wool blankets ever made in Canada were made for Drs. Hugh and W. J. Stevenson, the wool being this year's clip from the herd owned by the Londoners at their Pond Mills stock farm.

These blankets are uncoloured, but retain the natural chocolate brown tone of the wool just as it grows on the backs of the hardy little island sheep. The texture of the blankets is luxuriously soft and fleecy.

These little known sheep were brought to Western Ontario from Shetland by Drs. Stevenson two years ago, and have proved both adaptable to the climate and profitable. The wool is remarkably fine and long and yields a fairly heavy clip. The sheep themselves, though a wild breed, have a homing sense that helps to bring them back to the fold, and as mutton, they are excellent.

Took Safest Course

Colored Preacher Coined Text To Suit Emergency

Having urgent reasons for leaving his home town in two days, a colored man located in a village not far distant. After a few months he entered the ministry. One night when he arose to preach he noticed, not far from the front, a man whom he immediately recognized as a resident of his home town. For a moment he was at a loss to know what to say, but escaped from the dilemma by saying: "Since coming to the pulpit I am moved to change my text. Next Sunday I will preach from the text announced for tonight. Tonight you will find my text in the 79th verse of the 103rd chapter of Isaiah, where it says:

"If you know me, say nothing, and I will see you later."

Early Fur Trader Dead

Thomas Scott Was One Of Discoverers Of Pass To Yukon

Word has been received of the death on his farm 10 miles south of Prince Albert, of Thomas Scott, 81, one of the discoverers of MacDougall Pass to the Yukon and early fur trader in western Canada.

He came to Canada from the Orkney Island, joining the Hudson's Bay Company in 1880. He was stationed at Norway House, later at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie. Subsequently he went to the Yukon, returning to the prairies where he joined the telegraph outfit building the line from Pelly to Battleford.

Some Advantage

A Milwaukee high school girl has found an advantage in being blind. At seventeen she has been chosen valedictorian of her class. She explains it this way: "I've had a big advantage over the students who can see. People passing the window, a boy making faces, a paper wad fight don't distract me. Nothing for me to do but concentrate, so, of course, I get good marks."

New Word Coined

A new word has been coined at Oxford to designate a growing population in England which is neither rural nor urban nor suburban. The new word is "ruban," and it refers to industrial workers residing in rural communities.

Brown—How did you find the acoustic properties of the new church?

Jones—Great! If you sit well back you can't hear a word of the sermon.

Government regulations in France allow cattle to be imported only from Canada and Switzerland.

One hundred barrels of apples to an acre is considered a profitable crop from a full-grown orchard.

Lumbering and pulpwood operations provide work and wages for thousands of laborers, offer a medium of investment in one of Canada's richest natural resources, and provide salaries for a large group of executive and technical employees. An economic crisis should focus attention on the natural resources of a country and induce a desire to utilize these natural resources to best advantage. The hardwood lumber industry of Canada has not been accorded the additional sustaining support which so many other industries have received.

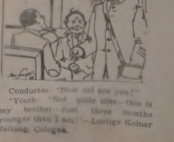
Canada's native hardwoods, even in normal times, have never been sufficiently appreciated. Their properties, characteristics, and adaptability for service have never become widely known. It has always been thought necessary to import certain woods for certain specific purposes. These imported hardwoods have been chiefly gumwood, hickory, mahogany, sycamore, yellow poplar, rosewood, oak, walnut and ash. This importation is principally from the United States. Thus 132,671,000 ft. b.m. in 1928; 120,-185,000 ft. b.m. in 1929, and 75,018,000 feet. b.m. in 1930 of hardwoods were imported from that country. In addition considerable quantities of hardwood flooring were also imported. Depression or no depression, some of this importation is certainly justified, as most of these species do not occur in Canada and accordingly will always be required for specific purposes. At the same time there are certain Canadian hardwoods whose characteristics adapt them admirably for identically the same uses, interior trim, flooring, furniture, implements, machinery parts, shipbuilding, vehicles, etc., as these imported woods. In fact it has been demonstrated that Canadian hardwoods are in many cases not only equal but superior to imported hardwoods.

It is not realized that many of our hardwood forests are going to waste. Good forestry practice requires a tree to be cut when it is mature, not after or before. A tree cut at maturity yields the maximum in utility value. After maturity it starts to decline, becomes more subject to the inroads of decay, and finally as a disease spreader becomes a menace to the rest of the forest. In spite of the fact that our hardwood resources are of great potential value, hardwood logging operations are not being carried on at a rate fast enough to keep the forest in a healthy condition. Thus only 255,435,000 ft. b.m. of Canadian hardwoods were produced in 1928, and only 266,169,000 ft. b.m. and 193,-823,000 ft. b.m. in 1929 and 1930 respectively. This represents a rate of cutting of about two per cent. of the total stand available; and yet yearly there are imported into Canada, a land of immense forest resources, thousands of feet of competing lumber.

These foreign woods are competing species. Our native woods are not inferior in quality and adaptability for service. It is not a question of foreign woods not being suitable, but rather a question of our woods being just as suitable. American oak has acquired a reputation, and quite rightly so, as an outstanding hardwood floor. But there are no finer floors than those built of selected Canadian red birch. There has been a wide use of the lower grades of birch and maple flooring, but very little utilization of the selected grades. Since most birch and maple flooring is second or third grade, it is thought that these floors represent the ultimate both in appearance and in utility value.

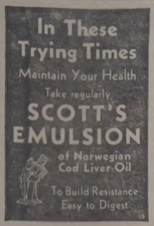
Then there is the use of Gothic oak for the interior trim of churches. This oak is stained throughout by a patented pressure treatment, and is, compared to the ordinary untreated oak, quite expensive. In spite of its cost this Gothic oak has already been used for the interior trim of Canadian churches. For a certain specific job oak might be the only suitable wood, but often it has not been known or else overlooked that a Canadian wood, stained and treated in a somewhat similar manner, is obtainable. This treated Canadian birch costs about half the price of Gothic oak, and in many cases is just as suitable provided it can be properly adapted to architectural detail.

Once properly established these native woods, principally birch, maple and elm, would soon rank with the commonly imported and supposedly superior woods.—Ottawa Journal.



Conductor: "How old are you?"

"Youth: "Not quite nine—this is my brother—just three months younger than I am!"—Lustige Kolner Zeitung, Cologne.



THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

— BY —

MARGARET PEDLER

Author Of "The Splendid Folly," "The Hermit Of Far End."

Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

The idea that she might be an unwelcome guest at Staple filled Jean with lively consternation, and by the time she had accomplished the necessary change of train at Exeter, and found herself being trundled along on the leisurely branch line which conducted her to her ultimate destination, she had succeeded in working herself up into a condition that almost verged upon panic.

"Coombe Ea-vie! Coomba Eavie!"

The sing-song intonation of a depressed-looking porter, first rising from a low note to a higher, then descending in contrary motion abruptly from high to low, was punctuated by the sharper, clipped pronouncement of the stationmaster as he bustled up the length of the platform declaiming "'Meavie! 'Meavie! 'Meavie!" with a maddeningly insistent repetition that reminded one of a cuckoo in June.

Apparently both stationmaster and porter were too much absorbed in the frenzied strophe and antistrophe effect they were producing to observe that any passenger, handicapped by luggage, contemplated descending from the train—unexpected arrivals were of rare occurrence at Coombe Eavie—and Jean therefore hastened to transfer herself and her hand-baggage to the platform unassisted. A minute later the train ambled on its way again, leaving the stationmaster and the depressed porter grouped in astonished admiration before the numerous trunks and suitcases, labelled "Peterson," which the luggage van of the departing train had vomited forth.

To the bucolic mind, such an unwonted accumulation argued a passenger of quite superlative importance, and with one accord the combined glances of the station staff raked the diminutive platform, to discover Jean standing somewhat forlornly in the middle of it, surrounded by the smaller fry of her luggage. The stationmaster hurried forward immediately to do the honours, and Jean addressed him eagerly.

"I want a fiacre—cab"—correcting herself hastily—"to take me to Staple Manor."

The man shook his head.

"There are no cabs here, miss," he informed her regretfully. "Anyone that wants to be met orders Wonnacott's wagonette in advance." Then, seeing Jean's face lengthen, he continued hastily: "But if they're expecting you up at Staple, miss, they'll be sure to send one of the cars to meet you. There!"—triumphantly, as the chug-chug of an approaching motor came to them clearly on the crisp, cold-air—"that'll be it, for certain.

Followed the sound of a car braking to a standstill in the road outside the station, and almost immediately a masculine figure appeared advancing rapidly from the lower end of the platform.

Even through the dusk of the winter's afternoon Jean was struck by something curiously familiar in the man's easy, swinging stride. A surge of memories came flooding over her, and she felt her breath catch in her throat at the sudden possibility which flashed into her mind. For an instant she was in doubt—the thing seemed so amazingly improbable. Then, touching his hat, the stationmaster moved respectfully aside, and she found herself face to face with the unknown Englishman from Montavan.

She gazed at him speechlessly, and for a moment he, too, seemed taken aback. His eyes met hers in a startled, leaping glance of recognition and something more, something that set her pulses racing unsteadily.

"Little comrade!" She could have sworn the words escaped him. Then, almost in the same instant, she saw the old, rather weary gravity replace the sudden fire that had blazed up in the man's eyes, quenching its light.

"So—you are Miss Peterson!"

There was no pleasure, no welcome in his tones; rather, an undercurrent of ironical vexation as though Fate had played some scurvey trick upon him.

"Yes." The brief monosyllable came baldly in reply; she hardly knew how to answer him, how to meet his mood. Then, hastily calling up her reserves she went on lightly: "You don't seem very pleased to see me. Shall I go away again?"

His mouth relaxed into a grim smile.

"This isn't Clapham Junction," he answered tersely. "There won't be a train till ten o'clock tonight."

A glint of humour danced in Jean's eyes.

"In that case," she returned gravely, "what do you advise?"

"I don't advise" he replied promptly. "I apologise. Please forgive such an ungracious reception Miss Peterson—but you must acknowledge its was something in the nature of a surprise to find that you were—you!"

Jean laughed.

"It's given you an unfair advantage, too," she replied. "I still haven't penetrated your incognito — but I suppose you are Mr. Brennan?"

"No. Nick Brennan's my half-brother. I'm Blaise Tormarin, and, as my mother was unable to meet you herself, I came instead. Shall we go? I'll give the stationmaster instructions about your luggage."

So the unknown Englishman of Montavan was the man of whom the two women at the neighboring lunch table in the hotel had been gossiping—the central figure of that most tragic love-affair! Jean thought she could discern, now, the origin of some of those embittered comments he had let fall when they were together in the mountains.

In silence she followed him out of the little wayside station to where the big head-lamps of a stationary car shed a blaze of light on the roadway, and presently they were slipping smoothly along between the high hedges which flanked the road on either hand.

CHAPTER IX.

The Master Of Staple

It was too dark to distinguish details as the big car flew along, but Jean found herself yielding instinctively to the still, mysterious charm of the country-side at even.

A slender young moon drifted like a curled petal in the dusky blue of the calm sky, its pale light faintly outlining the tops of the trees and the dim, gracious curves of distant hills, and touching the mist that filled the valleys to a nebulous, pearly glimmer, so that to Jean's eager eyes the foot of the hills seemed laved by some phantom sea of faery.

She felt no inclination to talk. The smooth rhythm of the pulsing car, the chill sweetness of the evening air against her face, the shadowy, half-revealed landscape all combined to lull her into a mood of tranquil appreciation, aloof and restful after the fatigue of her journey and the shock of her unexpected meeting with the Englishman from Montavan. She knew that later she would have to take up the thread of things again, adjust her mind to the day's surprising developments, but just for the moment she was content to let everything else slide and simply enjoy this first exquisite revelation of twilit Devon.

For a long time they drove in silence, Tormarin seeming no more disposed to talk than she herself.

Presently, however, he slowed the car down and, half-turning in his seat, addressed her abruptly.

"This is somewhat in the nature of an anti-climax," he remarked, the comment quite evidently springing from the thoughts which had been absorbing him.

He spoke curtly, as though he resented the march of events. Jean felt herself jolted suddenly out of the placid reverie into which she had fallen.

"Yes. It is odd we should meet again so soon," she assented hurriedly.

"The silence has been broken—after all! You may be sure, Miss Peterson, it was by no will of mine."

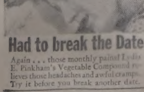
Jean smiled under cover of the darkness.

"You're not very complimentary," she returned. "I'm sorry our meeting seems to afford you so little satisfaction.' There was a ripple of laughter in her tones.

"Its not that." As he spoke, he slackened speed until the car was barely moving. "You know it's not that," he continued, his voice tense. "But, all the same, I'm going to ask you to—forget Montavan."

(To Be Continued.)

Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Had to break the Date

Again . . . those monthly pains! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieves those headaches and awful cramps. Try it before you break another date.

W. N. U. 1920

Crop Produced By Indians

The Indians of Canada engaged in farming produced in 1929, according to the Department of Indian Affairs, the following quantities of grains, roots, and fodder: wheat, 463,408 bushels; oats, 589,620 bushels; other grains, 166,772 bushels; peas and beans, 24,022 bushels; potatoes, 295,626 bushels; other roots, 80,322 bushels, cultivated hay, 37,010 tons; wild hay 80,394 tons; other fodder, 24,579 tons.

Currents Of Great Lakes

Information Gained From Bottles Set Afloat Last Summer

A bottle travelling ten miles a day in the water was the winner of a long-distance swim for bottles staged in Lake Michigan last summer by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. During the summer the steamer "Fulmar," operated by the Fisheries Bureau, released 253 bottles in the lake in an endeavour to determine the various surface tendencies of that important body of water. To make the investigation a success it was necessary to depend upon the courtesy of the various bottle finders in complying with a note inside asking that the bottle be returned to the bureau's office at Ann Arbor with information as to the date and place where found. The winner of the bottle race, released at St. Joseph, Mich., was found twenty days later at Sleeping Bear Point in Leelanaw County, 200 miles away. The information thus being gathered concerning the currents of Lake Michigan will be of value to commercial fishermen along the lake as well as to navigation.

Breaking the Alibi

Unsuccessful Duck Hunters Cannot Claim Birds Flew Too Fast

Unsuccessful duck hunters, returning to their metropolitan haunts, often use as an alibi for themselves that the ducks they missed went by them 180 miles an hour. Department of Agriculture surveys, however, reveal that ducks and geese ordinarily do not move over 40 miles an hour, although they are capable of increasing their speed if frightened. They cannot, however, maintain the higher speed for a long time. The fastest bird timed was a California duck hawk, which flew at a speed of 165 to 180 miles an hour while chasing its prey. Mallards timed in France and England flew 50 to 58 miles an hour and a flock at top speed in California, when timed with an aeroplane, went only 55 miles an hour. Pintails chased by aeroplane in California flew 55 to 65 miles an hour and a canvas-back made 72 miles. Canada geese timed in Massachusetts flew 44 miles and a brant in Scotland flew 45 miles an hour.

They Advertise

A hen is not supposed to have
Much common sense or tact.
Yet every time she lays an egg
She cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot
Of intellect to show.
But none the less most roosters have
Enough good sense to crow.

The busy little bees they buzz,
Bulls bellow and cows moo,
The watch-dog barks, the gander quacks,
And doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks.
Pigs squeal and robins sing.
And even serpents know enough
Too hiss before they sting.

But man, the greatest masterpiece
That nature could devise,
Will often stop and hesitate
Before he'll advertise.

School Sports Necessary

Students Engaged In Athletics Keep Minds Healthy

There is one thing to be said in favor of sports in the public and high schools as well as college. When the students are engaged in athletics, they are not having their minds filled with revolutionary ideas.

The schools and universities of Europe are hotbeds of unrest. Instead of playing games, the students take themselves seriously and believe they are carrying the world upon their shoulders. They think up a lot of half-baked ideas and get the urge to start a revolution of some kind in order to work off their exuberance.

A lot of serious political trouble has started in some nations just because a few students had no games to play and took their exercise in rioting against the police and established government.

Indians In Legislature

The Lower House of the legislature of Maine always includes one representative each from the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indian tribes. These tribes, which constitute the only important bodies of aborigines remaining in New England, are remnants of the once powerful Abnaki Confederacy and altogether they number only about 800 or 900.

Pulpwood Resources

The Forest Service, Department of the Interior, states that on about 200,000,000 acres of the productive and accessible forest land of Canada the timber is of merchantable size, at least for pulpwood, and on 355,000,000 acres there is young growth of various species and ages.

Live eels for the American market are shipped in barges from Quebec to New York.

Science has classified more than 20,000 varieties of ocean creatures.

Long hair on a man is very likely to cover a multitude of cranky ideas.

Invents New Airplane

Machine With No Propeller Result Of Twenty Years Study

Dr. Raimund Nimfuhr, the Austrian scientist, who has invented an aeroplane built like a humming bird, started years ago to figure out how much energy a gnat would use if it had a wing spread of forty feet. Ten horse-power was the answer. A cabled description of his wing-flapping 'plane, with no propeller, marks the climax of twenty years of patient study, based on an effort to copy the methods of nature in the flight of a bird. The hollow wings carry a flexible membrane on the underside. They pulsate or vibrate rapidly in response to a pneumatic mechanism.

Professor of aerodynamics at the University of Vienna, where he obtained his doctor's degree, Dr. Nimfuhr wrote many books and theses on aviation meteorology. His book, "How All Men Will Fly," an exposition of his bird-plane theory, attracted widespread attention. In 1921 his theories were investigated by Herr Schwengler, chief of the Zeppelin Works, and Herr Skopik of the Fokker designing staff. They joined the directorate of the "Nimfursh Segelfing Syndikat" at a time when French and American capitalists were also investigating. While his ideas were approved, they insisted upon a successful flight before advancing money, and it required another decade, with money raised by public subscription, to make the forthcoming test possible. Scientists here say that the new bird-plane is worth watching.

Common Mistake Being Made

Thinking Things Are Inferior Because Price Is Low

There are times when it does seem as though people will not buy because they believe the price is too low; they suspect there is a catch in it some place. That was the statement made to the Beacon-Herald by a merchant of Stratford.

He went on to explain what he meant. His story was this: "I had a phonograph for sale, and it was a good one, made in cabinet style of walnut and with a good recording machine in it. A man came in and said he was interested in getting a phonograph, and I showed him this one which I had received at a very low price. I told him he could have it for $35, and he asked what was wrong with it. He was certain an effort was being made to unload something on him, simply because in the days when phonographs were much more in demand than they are today this machine would have brought around $175. He would not take it for $35, and yet I am certain if the price mentioned had been twice that I could have made a sale."

We have heard other merchants tello f similar happenings. Undoubtedly there are splendid values to be had today, so it is not well to be suspicious when a reliable merchant offers something for less than the prices of other days.

No Parking Rules

Started On One Of King's Highways In Year 1812

No-parking rules that sometimes irk the motoring public started on one of the King's Highways back in 1812. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has dug up the precedent. "No one," ruled Lord Ellenborough, "can make a stable-yard of the King's Highway," and decided it was an indictable offense for a stage coach to loiter on the street while waiting for passengers.

Playing Chess By Radio

What is believed to be the first inter-university chess match ever played by radio was recently held between Sydney and Melbourne University teams in Australia. The teams comprised under-graduates and graduates of not more than three years' standing, and 12 boards were used. Sydney won, eight to four.

Persian Balm—the unrivalled toilet requisite. Essential to every dainty woman. Imparts rare charm and beauty to the complexion. Softens and beautifies the skin. Makes hands flawlessly white. Cools and refreshes. Relieves roughness. Ideal for true feminine distinction. Delicately fragrant. Swiftly absorbed into the tissues, leaving no stickiness. Persian Balm invariably creates a subtle elegance and charm.

State control of banks is being warmly discussed in Switzerland.

Cost of living figures in Hungary are dropping.

Poland's savings deposits are increasing.



Bride: "Did all your bachelor friends congratulate you?"

Bridegroom: "Yes. Some of them thanked me!" — Sondagsnisse-Strix, Stockholm.

Used His Prerogative

Judge Ruled Man Can Stretch His Imagination When Courting

Superior Judge Thomas Gould sat in court at Los Angeles, where Lotus Phillips entered a plea for the annulment of her marriage to Stanley Phillips. The ground was that when Stanley had come to do his courting he had made promises of a bright future. He was a man of some importance according to his own statements. After the marriage Lotus found that her husband was a very ordinary person, possessed of little cash, and he failed rather dismally to live up to the picture of opulence he had painted in former days.

But the judge held that the lady in the case had no grounds to secure an undoing of the marriage tie. He even went so far as to state plainly that men had for years been painting rosy pictures of what they would do if the little lady would only say yes. His worship said there was no written law which held in check the language used in courting, and a man's tongue could wiggle as much as he pleased to make it wiggle in his efforts to win the object of his affection.

Of course, by the same token, there is no law which makes it necessary for the lady to believe all that the ardent swain is saying. She can listen to his pleading, and then say a very decided "NO."

It Paid To Advertise

And Toronto Firm Proved Money Is Not Scarce

The Toronto Globe recently drew attention to a remarkable episode in the business career of one of the Toronto department stores.

It appears that the store in question used page advertisements to draw attention to a special sale of $100,000 worth of pianos. The whole offering was cleared out on the day of the sale, and it is recorded that more could have been sold if they had been available.

This, according to the Globe, proved at least two things: First, the irresistible power of advertising; second, that scarcity of money is not responsible for the depression.

The claim of newspapers that the "tightness" of money is solely due to the "tightness" of the people seems to be borne out by many such instances. People seem to have money to spend if they can be persuaded that they want to spend it.

Everything seems to show that A. W. Grendorf was not far wrong when he dubbed it a "conversational depression." Probably it would die a natural death if we all quit talking about it.

A Semi-War Spirit

Each Country Desires To Produce Whole Of Requirements

One of the main causes of the present lack of balance between production and consumption is undoubtedly economic nationalism: that is to say, the desire of each country itself to produce the whole of its requirements. This is in effect a semi-war spirit. In all countries the Protectionist movement comes straight from the feeling that other countries are partial, or at any rate potential, enemies. As a result, we find that wherever a political barrier is created there is a tendency to set up economic barriers. Directly the Irish attained Home Rule, they imposed tariffs on English goods, and it is fairly certain that if the different states of Australia were to be defederated they would at once establish trade barriers against one another. As long as this spirit of economic nationalism exists we shall not make much progress towards settling the world problem of the lack of balance between production and consumption.—Spectator, London, England.

Death Of Inventor

Passing Of Man Who Gave Ice Cream Cones To the World

Charles E. Menches, who invented the ice cream cone, died at his home in Akron, Ohio, recently. He was 72 years old.

During his career as an actor, circus performer and hotel owner, Mr. Menches was credited with many inventions, but none of them struck the public fancy as did his edible ice cream container. He also claimed the invention of the "Hamburg" sandwich, and of the game of throwing baseballs at a human face.

Without Argument

After a young lawyer had talked nealy five hours to a jury who felt like lynching him, his opponent in the case, a grizzled old veteran of the legal cockpit, rose, smiled sweetly at the judge and jurymen, and said:

"Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just concluded, and will submit the case without argument."

Figured To a Minute

Mrs. Henpeck is going away for the first time in her married life.

Mrs. Henpeck: "Do you know what time my train goes tomorrow?"

Henpeck: "Yes, dear, from now it is 19 hours 37 minutes."

The agaline spiders make peculiar webs with funnels leading from the face of the web down into a crevice or protected place of retreat.

Aviator Warned Engineer

Had Seen Burning Trestle From Air and Wreck Was Averted

The engineer of Burlington train No. 3, on its way through Iowa from Chicago to Denver, must have been a much surprised man when an airplane flew alongside and the pilot began to gesticulate. He could not hear what the aviator was saying. But it was clear that he was being warned about something ahead. So the engineer halted, and it is well he did. A trestle had caught fire, and the aviator had seen it from his coign of vantage in the skies.

It used to be that a noble youth wrapped his red flannel shirt around a plow-handle and taking a position on the tracks, flagged the Limited just as it was about to roar out upon a broken bridge. Sometimes it was a hobo who earned a purse from the passengers, an annual pass from the railroad, and got a new start in life by saving the train. But the noble youth and the hobo could see only danger in their immediate vicinity. The airplane has a wider range. The Burlington engineer and his passengers will never again refer to aircraft as "those pesky things."

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By Aline Michaelis

NO WORDS

When I was deep in sorrow
To you I came for aid,
From you I sought to borrow
Strength not to be afraid;
And all my need was spoken
And all my want revealed,
While silence was unbroken,
In silence I was healed.

When I was thrilled with rapture
As joys undreamed I gained,
With goals life let me capture
And dearest hopes attained,
To you I journeyed, sharing
My gladness, from far lands,
To you I hastened, bearing
My bliss in open hands.

Yet by no words are speeded
The secrets I impart,
No words from me are needed
To reach your loving heart!

Runs "Walking-Stick" Farm

Kentish Villager Plants Seedling and Trains It As Ordered

Bob Body, the "Walking-Stick Man," who lives in Snodland, a village in Kent, is the greatest authority on his craft in the world. He does not rely on machinery for his sticks, but on skilful training. When he receives an order, he plants an ash seedling, and the finished stick is exactly as it has grown, with the exception that a ferrule has been fitted. Each stick has Mr. Body's personal attention. He watches its growth, eliminates its weaknesses, and carefully strengthens it. A stick for a millionaire grows next to a stick for a Scottish shepherd. Mr. Body has grown walking-sticks for sixty years. He lives in a caravan on his farm. He has his queer customers. One very heavy stick with a special knob on the top is being prepared for an old lady who lives alone and is afraid of burglars.

Students Help Needy

Contribute Cost Of Sunday Dinner To Unfortunate Children

The girls at Mt. Holyoke College, 1,050 of them, ate beans or lamb stew on Sunday and thereby contributed several hundred dollars for the assistance of unfortunate children.

Ordinarily the girls dine upon chicken, ice cream and other delicacies on Sunday, but two simple menus were submitted, the savings in the cost of the meal going to the Golden Rule Foundation in New York.

Cheapest Of All Oils.—Considering the qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Bad Deal All Around

Judge: "You, a respectable young man, stole a coat. In consequence you have lost your post, and brought trouble and sorrow to your parents."

Accused: "Yes, and it was too tight into the bargain."

This has been a tough year but there are $50,000,000 more on deposit in Canadian banks than in the fall of 1930. That's what makes it a tough year!

Never hit a man when he's got you down.



Little Helps For This Week

"Let me depart, that I may go to mine own country."—1 Kings xi. 21.

For strangers into life we come,
And dying is but going home.

How can a great soul be happy here? Those who have been amid mountains, and are condemned to live on plains, die of an incurable nostalgia. It is because we have issued from above that we sigh for it, and that all music is to us a reminiscence of our home,—a ranz des vaches to the exiled Swiss. An infinite love supposes an infinite object. If all the forests were pleasure-parks, and all the isles were fortunate isles, and all the fields were elysian, and all eyes were full of joy, oh! then—but no; then the Infinite Being must have assured us that such felicity would be perpetual. But now that so many houses are houses of mourning, so many fields are fields of battle, so many faces are pale, so many eyes are dulled with tears and closed, — when things are thus, how can the tomb be the end of all?—Jean Paul Richter.

Primitive Motor Cars

England Had the First Self-Propelled Road Vehicle

Austria recently celebrated the anniversary of Siegfried Marcus, whom Central Europeans claim as the original inventor of the motor-car. His first car, which appeared in 1864, says an item in Answers, was driven by oil, and an improved edition of it came before the public in 1875. This Marcus's car was not the first self-propelling road vehicle. A British inventor, Richard Trevithick, ran a steam coach on the London streets 128 years ago, and for a long time the steam road vehicle was a very real competitor of the railways. The use of oil in Marcus's car, however, makes it a real landmark in the story of mechanical road transport.

An Aid To Efficiency

London Physician Says Headache Makes Women Work Better

Headaches increases the efficiency of the average woman worker.

This startling theory is advanced by a Harley Street physician who has conducted a lengthy survey of the health of 500 women piece-workers.

For six months the women were asked to record daily on a chart the state of their health.

These were compared from day to day with the output of the women, and it was found that most work was done on the days when a woman complained of a headache.

Concentration on their work to forget the pain is the explanation offered.

Source Of Grain Rust

Western Canada Plague Traced To Raspberry Bushes In Mississippi Valley

Responsibility for grain rust in western Canada was traced to raspberry bushes in the upper Mississippi Valley and in southern Texas by B. Peterson, of the Dominion rust laboratory, addressing the Canadian Society of Agriculturists at Winnipeg. The Mississippi Valley, he said, was the chief source of local rust epidemics, but spores of wheat stem rust winter in Texas.

Of 28 known varieties of oat rust he added, nine were to be found in western Canada, and no oat variety was resistant to them all.

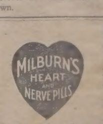
What We Pay For

A student once claimed that the difference between electricity and lightning was that you didn't have to pay for the lightning. What one has to pay for is not the electricity, but the trouble of getting it under control.

Barber's Itch and Ringworm are relieved by the use of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment; quick, certain results. Relieves the most obstinate cases.

Construction has been started on a road connecting Esmeraldas and Quito, Ecuador, 217 miles apart.

A new kind of glass for automobiles enables the passengers to see out but is opaque to the outsider.



Price 50c a box

Palpitation of the Heart Could Hardly Get Around

Mrs. Charles Storms, R.R. 5, Picton, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with palpitation of the heart; couldn't sleep, day or night, and was so weak I could hardly get around.

After taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was greatly relieved of these attacks.

My mother also has great faith in them and finds no other medicine can help her so much for heart trouble.

I can assure you that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a wonderful builder."

Sold at all drug and general stores, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Opportune Flour Mills

NOTICE

Owing to the poor grade of Wheat, and heavy dockage, it will be necessary for all farmers to **fan their wheat well,** as it is useless to bring wheat in that is not of a good milling standard.

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Old Joberg Coal Mine

COAL!

Now is the time to get in your winter's supply of good quality Coal, at our new low price.

Lump, Stove, and Nut
(MIXED)

$2.50
Per Ton at Mine

EDDY FOY, Prop.

W. C. King
AUCTIONEER and VALUER
Phone 42, Delia
☛ List your Auction Sales with us.

Cards of Thanks

(Under this heading are charged 10c per line, six words to the line, prepaid.)

I wish to thank the Majestic and Farrell Lake W.I. for the lovely flowers sent to me during my recent illness at the General Hospital, Calgary.
JOHN MORASCH.

The ladies of the Enterprise Social Club wish to extend their sincere thanks to all those who donated and patronized their chicken supper, or helped in any way to make it a success. The proceeds amounted to $30.85. In the drawing for the Quilt, the winning number was twenty-three, and the club congratulates Mr. Donlevey, of Delia, on holding the luckey ticket.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. W. H. McDannold, B.A., Pastor
Manse: 3rd Ave. Phone 47

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
Mecheche	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.

Y.P.S. every Monday at 8 p.m.
Bible study every Thursday at 7:30.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Dr. M. White, Pastor.

Services are held each Sunday as follows:—

Sunday School	11 a.m.
Morning Service	12 p.m.
Cotter School	3 p.m.
Evening Service	7.30 p.m
TUESDAYS	
Senior B.Y.P.U.	7.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAYS	
Junior B.Y.P.U.	7.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting	8.30 p.m.

Subjects—
Sunday, December 20th
Morning—"Science and the great fish story."
Evening—"These last days."
Sunday, December 27th
Morning—"The Son of God."
Evening—"His Death on the cross."
The Lord's Supper is observed on the first Sunday of the month, after the morning service.

Local Grain Prices.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1931

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	.42½
No. 2 Northern	.37½
No. 3 Northern	.33½
No. 4	.31½
No. 5	.27½
No. 6	.25½
Feed	.20½
Oats—	
2 CW	.18
3 CW	.15
Ex. 1 feed	.15
1 feed	.13
2 feed	.12
3 Feed	.09
Barley—	
No. 3	.21½
No. 4	.19½
No. 5	.17½
No. 6	.16½

NEW POOL PRICES
Became effective Aug. 24th, 1931

No. 1 Wheat	.16
No. 2 "	.13
No. 3 "	.08
No. 4 "	.04

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
Jos. McKibbon, ..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.
Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, 25c. each subsequent insertion, prepaid; if charged 25c extra will be added.
Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.
Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.
Changes of advertisement must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1931

AN APPRECIATION
By HARRY J. BEAN

The death of Craigmyle's pioneer physician, Dr. D. T. Crawford, last week brought to a close the career of one of Canada's most useful citizens. Memory, snapping back over nearly a score of years, brought copious tears to many an eye, while, for a halting moment, men and women gazed, for the last time, upon the familiar face, serene in death. There was a reason for this evidence of emotion. Dr. Crawford had had compassion upon the poor. He never asked how broad the acres, or how large the bank account. He simply went upon his errand of mercy, no matter what the circumstances. Whether in a comfortable auto over a wind swept, flower-starred prairie, or in a bundle-wagon over frozen roads, it was all the same to him. A raging blizzard never blocked him from hastening to the relief of the sick and distressed. They had seen the tears leap to his eyes in quick sympathy for them in moments of pain and sorrow. They knew the Doctor. They had glimpsed the sparkling diamond in the rough—the image and likeness, as it were—the angel in the block of marble. White crosses in "A bit of Canada in France" mark the graves of no greater hero than he. During the disastrous influenza epidemic, Dr Crawford faced death just as truly as did they. He spent himself in service for others. He grew old before his time—because—he loved them so.

EMPIRE TRADE
(Extract from Monthly Letter issued by The Royal Bank of Canada).

The formal announcement that the British Cabinet did not propose to apply the emergency tariff of November to goods from the Dominions was interpreted in Canada to mean that the Nationalist Government would reciprocate in the development of a policy fostering Empire trade. This news was received with a great deal of enthusiasm, since in Canada there is widespread sentiment favourable to knitting the bonds of the Empire more closely with economic as well as political links. Leading public men in Canada have reiterated the contention that Canada should purchase from those countries which buy Canadian goods. Sir Herbert Holt, in his annual speech as President of The Royal Bank of Canada in January, 1931, said: "The proposals which had been put forward by the Canadian delegates at the Imperial Conference involved a principle rather than a plan, and in spite of whatever difficulties must be overcome to arrive at a common basis of agreement, this principle is one which should command serious consideration. The component parts of the Empire surely expect from each other an understanding and cooperation in trade affairs which is conspicuously absent in international relations."

In Canada, the principle of Empire preference is more clearly recognized than in any other part of the Empire. Almost all British products which are not made in Canada receive substantial preferential treatment, and the extent of this preference has been enlarged by each of the last two tariff revisions.

These tariff revisions have not been in effect a sufficient length of time that their full force can be shown in current trade statistics. The last of them went into effect only in June, 1931, and complete trade figures are available only through September. It may be considered significant, however, that for the last twelve months imports from Great Britain constituted 17.7 per cent. of Canada's total imports, whereas in the previous twelve months they amounted to only 15.4 per cent. If there had been a change as great as this during a year in which Canadian trade was expanding, it would mean that each of a large number of important items would show a substantial increase. In point of fact, however, Canada's total imports amounted to $1,100,000,000 in the twelve months under consideration in 1929-30, and to only $700,000 in the twelve months ending Sept., 1931. Imports of machinery from Great Britain, for instance, had a value of $3,700,000 in both years, whereas imports of machinery from the United States fell from $53,000,000 in 1930 to $20,000,000 in 1931. Under this general heading, however, it is noteworthy that Canada's imports of textile machinery from Great Britain increased from $528,000 to $910,000 at a time when imports of this item from the United States fell off from $4,300,000 to $3,084,000. In most items where there has been a change in ratio, it is like that shown for mining machinery where the total imports from Great Britain fell off from $559,000 to $464,000, as against a fall in imports from the United States of $8,000,000 to $3,100,000. The value of rolling mill products imported from Great Britain fell off by one seventh, while the value of the rolling mill products imported from the United States fell off by one-third. The proportion of the printing paper imported from Great Britain, to the total imports of this product, increased from one-seventh in 1930 to one-fifth in the corresponding months of 1931.

These fractional changes do not give due weight to the extent of the increase in preference granted by Canada to British products. As yet, British manufacturers have not had time to take advantage of the preference which they now receive in the Canadian market. It is only by careful study of Canadian prices and Canadian tariff tables, together with an analysis of Canadian imports, that the British manufacturer can estimate the potential market afforded to his products in Canada. The manufacturer from the United States has had the great advantage of adjacency which has permitted him to advertise his goods profitably and give service to his clients in Canada in much the same manner that he has given service to his clients in the United States.

In comparison with the manufacturer from the United States, all of whose costs must be reckoned in gold, the British manufacturer is in a relatively more favourable position. At the present moment British goods are extremely popular in Canada, prices are better than those on goods from the United States, and there is widespread sentiment favourable to a further extention of the principle of British preference. It is these factors which make the moment particularly favourable to an increase in Canada's trade with Great Britain. By opening branch plants in Canada and by studying those methods of presentation which will make the British product more acceptable to the Canadian consumer, the British manufacturer can capitalize this opportunity. As Great Britain buys a larger and larger proportion of her requirements from Canada, so Canada, in turn, is likely to purchase a greater proportion of her foreign requirements from British manufacturers.

Local and District

James McKercher was a visitor to Calgary on Friday morning's train.

• • •

Mrs. W. Barss spent the week-end in Calgary.

• • •

Mrs. Ken Harcus spent all of last week in bed, due to a heavy coid.

• • •

Turkey Shoot at the Highland Livery on Saturday, December 19th, commencing at one o'clock. 51a

• • •

With Christmas only a week away, it will soon be too late to do your Christmas shopping early.

• • •

The Delia Skating Rink opened for the season on Friday evg. last, and was well patronized.

• • •

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W N. Graburn, of Hanna, at the local hospital, a daughter.

• • •

Mrs. Orville Taber went as a patient to Drumheller Hospital last Thursday afternoon. She had been ill for some time.

• • •

Miss Lucy Ruff of Delia arrived in Carbon on Saturday and is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Elliott.—Carbon Chronicle.

• • •

Bill Sweet spent a few days in Calgary last week, where he had been taking treatments in the Holy Cross Hospital

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Farquharson motored to Calgary last week. They were accompanied by Emerson Reid.

• • •

John Morasch, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the General Hospital, Calgary, on Nov 12th, arrived home with his parents on Friday, Nov 27th.

• • •

William Diegel, Craigmyle, and Stella Larson, Delia, were united in marriage at the United Church manse, Hanna, on Monday, December 7th, 1931.

• • •

A rink of Delia curlers travelled to Hanna last Thursday afternoon to compete for the MacPherson Cup Hanna successfully defended the trophy.

• • •

There will be a meeting of the local branch Canadian Legion held in Coates' Hall on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

• • •

Alex Dunbar displayed a fine collection of silver fox pelts in the Farmers' Store last Saturday. The pelts were from the animals raised on his fox farm north of town.

The Enterprise Social Club met at the home of Mrs. H Humphry on Dec 2nd. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. A W. Harrison on the evening of January 8th. Visitors cordially invited.

• • •

Everett Moore, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, was accidentally injured at the Arrawanna School the other day while playing during recess. He was taken to the Drumheller Hospital, and is reported to be progressing favorably.

• • •

Bill Newman took about sixteen young people in a sleigh out to Starland School on Friday night. Tho' it was quite cold the young people thoroughly enjoyed themselves, having been tipped out into the ditch once on the way.

• • •

Come and hear what Science has to say about Jonah and the whale. You have perhaps laughed at this story, but there is a great deal to be solemn about, in it. Come in the evening and hear about the days we are living in Song Service starts at 7.30; come and help us sing the old hymns.

• • •

Mr. Sturdie, (formerly of Delia), the miller at the Drumheller Flour Mill, is busy superintending the installation of the machinery, and the interior appointments of the new mill. "Drumheller Maid" flour, it is hoped, will be on the local market by Christmas. The heating plant is also being installed this week.—Drumheller Review.

CRAIGMYLE

Last Friday evening the Craigmyle skating rink was formally opened, and hockey games are promised for the rest of the winter. Up to now, the Lister Brothers' rink has been running full blast, electric light having been installed for evening performances.

• • •

Mr. Evan Rees and daughter Elizabeth, of Lougheed, have been visitors at the old John Rees home since the death of his brother, John, on Wednesday of last week. John (junior) Rees was confined to his bed for several days by sickness and shock, but was able to attend his father's funeral.

• • •

Mrs. D. T. Crawford has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. McKee for several days. Gordon Crawford went on to Calgary

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Moodie, and family, of Hanna, were Sunday visitors to Craigmyle.

• • •

Mrs. Jane Belle Keay, mother of Mr. A. T. Keay of the Hand Hills, was buried from the Union Church on Dec. 10. Rev. Scallon officiated.

Christmas Telegraph Service is Extended

Extension of the "Christmas Telegraph" service, to include the distribution of local greetings at a charge that is no more than would have to be paid for an average Chistmas card, is being inaugurated this season in practically every town and city in Canada by the Canadian National Telegraphs. Special Christmas forms and sample messages are already being prepared in almost every language, but should persons prefer to prepare their own greetings, these also will be sent at the special rate

Efforts to Save Halibut Being Made

Convinced that still more drastic conservation measures are necessary to save the halibut resources of Canada and the United States from destruction, the International Fisheries Commission will hold a series of meetings with fishery operators and fishermen in Canadian and Alaskan ports shortly.

John P. Babcock, of Victoria, fishery authority who heads the commission, said the commission would take the halibut industry entirely into its confidence in framing new regulations, and would tell it plainly of the recent facts uncovered by the commission's experts. These point to a continued exhaustion of the more southerly of the north Pacific halibut banks, and the need of giving them greater protection from fishing

After its meeting with the operators and fishermen, the commission will make new regulations, under the sweeping powers granted to it by the Canadian Parliament and the Congress of the United States

—oo—

The first film play shown was only about 40 ft in length.

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Health Service
OF THE
Canadian Medical Association
Edited by
GRANT FLEMING, M.D. — ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS

The human saliva is always potentially dangerous and is much more to be feared than the body excretions which are so generally shunned because they are more offensive.

The reason for this is that disease germs leave the body in its secretions. Because most of the disease germs which afflict us are harboured in the nose, throat and lungs, it is the saliva which is most commonly the carrier of disease germs.

It is the transfer of germ-laden secretions of the nose and throat, from one person to another, which accounts for the spread of a very large percentage of all disease germs

This transfer may be direct, as by means of the particles sprayed when coughs and sneezes go uncovered, or it may be indirect, as when common eating and drinking utensils are soiled by the saliva of the user. Again, fingers which have come in contact with these secretions pass them on to food which is touched and later eaten, or the germs which are on one person's fingers may reach another individual by means of a handshake.

All who are interested in the prevention of disease and in their own protection are, of necessity, opposed to the habit of spitting, not merely because it is offensive but because it is dangerous Dangerous it is, due to the fact that the saliva so often contains the germs of disease.

Spitting is largely a habit One thing that surprises most people upon visiting a sanatorium is the fact that they hear so little coughing. This is so because in sanatoria the patients are taught that most of their coughing is just a habit, and they very soon learn to control and suppress their coughs.

Not so long ago, every man spat when he smoked. This seemed to be part of the smoking, and the cuspidor was deemed to be a necessary piece of household furniture Nowadays, the smoker does not spit. Spitting was just a habit, and the cuspidor in the home is rarely seen.

Our habits are influenced by public opinion. The fork is used for eating certain foods, and the spoon for others; the knife is never put to the mouth. Why? Because public opinion frowns on the individual who swallows his knife when eating.

The dangerous habit of spitting will not be stopped by laws, but it will disappear when the spitter feels that public opinion is against him, and he realizes that the habit of spitting shuts him out from the company of his fellow-men.

If the throat must be cleared, then a handkerchief should be used to receive the saliva in order that others may not be exposed to danger. The careless spitter is responsible for much of the spread of tuberculosis. He who spits carelessly endangers the lives of children. Surely no one would wish to do so if he realized what he was doing.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

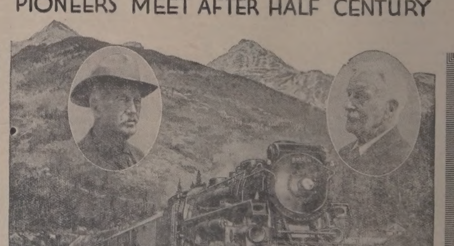
Venice is built on 80 islands and has 400 bridges.

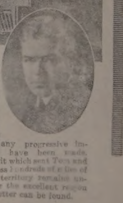
A healthy person breathes twenty times per minute.

There are 600 varieties of spiders in the British Isles.

Now comes a device reported capable of producing steam without boiling the water. Who invented it, a janitor?

PIONEERS MEET AFTER HALF CENTURY





Half a century is a long way to look back and when Charlie Shaw (right) met Tom Wilson in the grounds of the Banff Springs Hotel last autumn, it was an occasion for both of them. Tom is a well-known character at the famous Rocky Mountain resort. He is the sole survivor of the Canadian Pacific's first exploration party of 1881, and was the first white man to see Lake Louise. Shaw, who makes his home in Keremeos, B.C., is the sole survivor of the survey party under C. E. Perry, C.E., which located the line across the Alberta prairies. The pair met, for the only time in their lives till 1931, in 1883, when Tom was working under Major A. B. Rogers, after whom Rogers Pass is named and Charlie was with Sir Sanford Fleming's memorable expedition through the Kicking Horse Pass. What this gallant pair of veterans must have had to say to each other when they renewed their acquaintance! From the days when they toiled over mountain and plain, blazing the way for the great steel girdle which now binds the provinces of the Dominion together, down to the present day, is history. Their cheery determination has been, and is, reflected in the story of the world's greatest transportation system. The mantle of responsibility has passed from Mountstephen to Van Horne and from Shaughnessy to the broad shoulders of E.W. Beatty, chairman and president of the system. Many progressive improvements have been made. But the spirit which sent Tom and Charlie across hundreds of miles of unexplored territory remains unchanged, for the excellent reason that none better can be found.